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Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind

For the Year 1933

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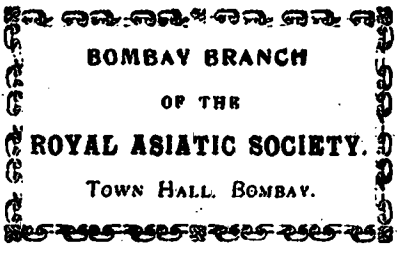

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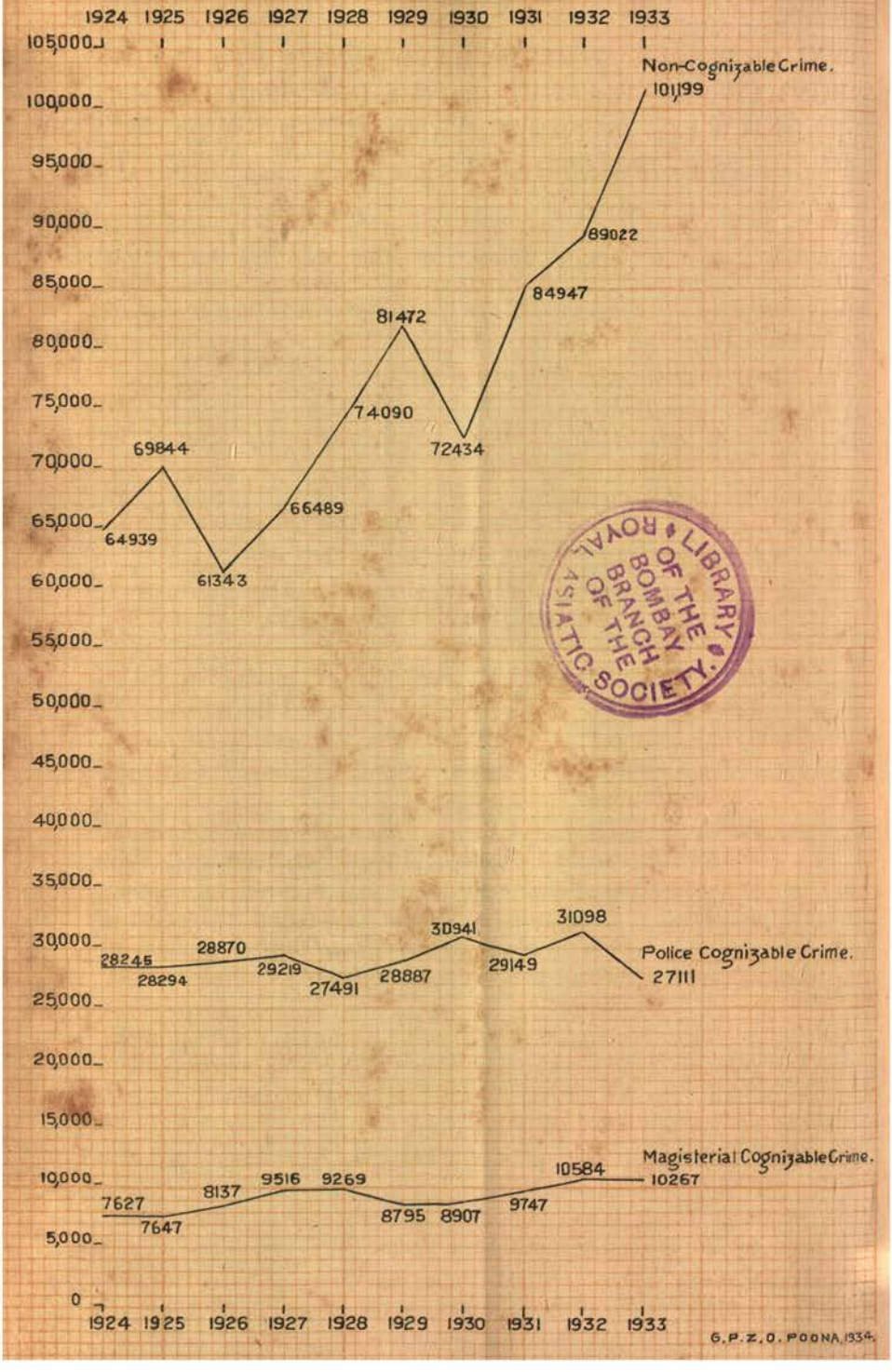
REPORTED CRIME.

1924 TO 1933.



LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

G.P.Z.O. POONA 1934.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER, FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Charge.

1. Mr. G. S. Wilson, C.S.I., was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police, from the beginning of the year till 27th May 1933, from which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, and I assumed charge, and continued to officiate as Inspector General of Police to the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range—

Mr. A. S. Holland, officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police throughout the year.

In the Southern Range—

(1) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was Deputy Inspector General of Police from 1st January 1933 to 18th May 1933.

(2) Mr. P. M. Stewart, Bar-at-Law, officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police from 19th May 1933 to 30th October 1933, and

(3) Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., was Deputy Inspector General of Police from 31st October 1933 to the end of the year.

I held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1933 to 25th May 1933, and

(2) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 26th May 1933 to the end of the year.

Total Reported Crime—Cognizable and Non-cognizable.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 138,577 as against 130,704 in 1932—a net increase of 7,873 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 27,111, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 10,267 giving a total of 37,378 as against a total of 41,682 in 1932—a decrease of 4,304 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 101,199 as against 89,022 in 1932—an increase of 12,177 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has decreased from 31,098 in 1932 to 27,111 in the year under report—a decrease of 3,987 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have fallen from 10,584 in 1932 to 10,267 in 1933—a decrease of 317 cases.

Non-cognizable complaints have risen from 89,022 in 1932 to 101,199 in the year under report. I discuss these variations below :—

Statement A, Part I—Total Cognizable Cases reported to the Police.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was as under :—

1932	*1933*
20,075	18,649

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency proper including Railways (Classes I to VI) during the year under review and for the preceding four years were :—

1929	..	..	..	..	28,887
1930	..	..	..	..	30,941
1931	..	..	..	..	29,149
1932	..	..	..	..	31,098
1933	..	..	..	..	27,111

These figures indicate a considerable fall viz., 3,987 cases (under all Classes) as compared with the figures for 1932. Analysing the figures under Classes I to V and those under Class VI separately, the crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) showed a welcome fall of 1,426 and of 2,561 under Class VI.

With the exception of five districts viz., Broach, Surat, Bombay Suburban District, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, all districts and Railways in the Presidency proper contributed to the decrease under the Indian Penal Code, and the decrease under Class VI was shared by all the districts and Railways except Ahmedabad, Broach and Kolaba.

Districts showing a marked decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Poona (341), Ahmednagar (200), Kaira (193), East Khandesh (188) and Ahmedabad (170).

In Poona the decrease was largely due to the fall in burglaries and thefts in all the three Sub-Divisions of the District, which was brought about by systematic night patrolling by foot and mounted Police in the City Sub-Division, and careful supervision of suspects, and greater activity displayed by the Police in taking preventive action under the Criminal Procedure Code in the whole district.

In connection with this decrease the District Magistrate, Poona, has remarked as under :—

"The very decided decrease in crime and particularly in thefts is very pleasant and unexpected in the conditions of the year. With much of Poona and the larger and richer towns vacated for considerable periods during the year owing to plague, I was prepared for a very decided increase. The decrease in the City area is particularly surprising, and reflects the very greatest credit on the work and energy of all ranks."

In the Ahmednagar District, the decrease is attributed to the efforts made under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to the successful rounding up of three gangs of dacoits and the arrest of Maruti Limba, an absconding dacoit, by the middle of the year.

The drop in crime in the Kaira District is said to be due to the extensive action taken under the preventive provisions, and also to the registration of the Criminal Tribes. In respect of the decrease in cases under " Hurt " the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, has observed as under :—

" It is worth noting that cases under ' Hurt ' have shown an appreciable decline. This is mainly due to the strict orders issued by the District Magistrate from time to time, warning the Subordinate Magistrates against allowing composition in all cases as a matter of course. The result has been that the Dharalas, who were mainly responsible for this form of crime, and who always mistook leniency for weakness, have after all realised the consequences. Similarly in murder cases, a few capital punishments, which were almost unknown in the district during the past few years, have opened the eyes of the Dharalas whose watch-word is ' might is right ' and whose mentality is to remove any one against whom there is a grievance."

The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, has ascribed the decrease in crime to the cessation of the Civil Disobedience Movement, which enabled the Police to concentrate their attention on their legitimate duties, viz., of prevention and detection of crime.

In Ahmedabad District, the posting of special patrols at important centres in the district, the systematic rounding up of bad characters and notorious gangs of criminals in the City Sub-Division, and the registration and control of criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, contributed in no small measure towards keeping crime well under control. In regard to offences of hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code and cognate offences, the District Superintendent of Police, however, observes that no appreciable decrease can be expected in this type of crime, the bulk of which is committed in the City Sub-Division, till such time as restrictions are imposed regarding the possession and carrying of dangerous weapons, such as dharias, tabals and kirpans.

Among other districts recording decreases in crime under the Indian Penal Code only two, one in the Northern Range viz., Thana, and the other in the Southern Range viz., Belgaum, returned moderate decreases of 113 and 98 cases respectively. No specific reasons have been given for the decrease in the Thana District, while the decrease in the Belgaum District is mainly attributable to the cessation of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Only in one district, viz., Sholapur, was there an appreciable rise of 115 cases under the Indian Penal Code over the figures of 1932. This was due partly to the outbreak of plague in practically every taluka in the district, and partly to the general trade depression, and the consequent unemployment. Owing to plague a very large number of villages were vacated, and the villagers went to live in huts in their fields. These huts are usually very insecure structures of corrugated iron sheets and sack cloth and are easily accessible to burglars and thieves. In Surat District also an increase of 89 cases was recorded, which is

attributed mainly to a greater inclination on the part of the public to come to the Police for assistance than was shown during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

As regards cases under Class VI the decrease of 2,561, which is contributed by almost all districts, admits of no useful comment. The decrease may safely be attributed mainly to the drop in the number of offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. The only district which recorded a marked increase of 149 cases over the figures of 1932 was Ahmedabad in which the increase is attributed partly to the activity of the City Police in dealing with minor breaches of the Public Conveyance and Motor Rules, and partly to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1932 and in the year under report were :—

	1932	*1933*
Murders	373	356
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	165	154
Dacoities	220	157
Robberies	549	517
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc.	5,229	4,800
Thefts (including cattle thefts) ..	7,192	6,933
Receiving stolen property	347	296
Total ..	14,075	13,213

These figures show a decrease of 862 cases when compared with the figures for 1932, and there has been a continuous fall during the last four years since 1929, in which year the total number of reported serious crime rose to 15,404 cases.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences taken together, shows a small decrease of 28 cases and calls for no comment, as many of the offences of murder are prompted by momentary or sudden impulses and the Police can do little or nothing to prevent them.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery) show an appreciable decrease of 95 cases. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Kaira, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar.

In Kaira, the number of dacoities dropped from 44 in 1932 to only 14 in 1933, and the chief reasons given for this large drop are (1) the appointment of a special Sub-Inspector to deal with dacoities, (2) the preparation of gang cases, (3) the extensive action taken under the preventive provisions, and (4) the registration of the criminal tribes.

In Ahmedabad District, the conspicuous decrease from 50 in 1932 to 21 in 1933, under dacoities and robberies taken together, is regarded as the direct result of the rounding up of the two notorious gangs of dacoits, towards the end of 1932, referred to in paragraph 3 of the Presidency Annual Administration Report for 1932, and also to the rounding up, in the year under report, of another gang of Dharalas,

Waghris and Rajputs which was operating in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts since 1931.

A similar decrease of 29 cases under "Dacoities and robberies" was recorded in Ahmednagar district, and the reasons given in paragraph 3 above in regard to the general decrease in crime in this district explain this decrease.

The number of house-breakings showed a welcome drop of 429 cases. This decrease was shared by both the Ranges. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Kaira and Ahmednagar in the Northern Range, and Poona and Bijapur in the Southern Range. The reasons given in paragraph 3 above explain the decrease in Kaira, Ahmednagar and Poona Districts while in the Bijapur district it is attributed to the rounding up of two or three professional gangs in the district, and to more stringent action under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

On the other hand there was an appreciable increase in burglaries in the Sholapur District which rose from 179 in 1932 to 255 in the year under report, and the reason for this is explained in paragraph 3 *supra*.

Thefts, including cattle thefts, decreased during the year by 259 and the decrease was, more or less, equally contributed by both the Ranges. In the Southern Range, Poona alone was responsible for more than half of the whole decrease, viz., 135 cases; the reasons given in paragraph 3 above in regard to decrease in crime in this district explain this decrease in thefts.

In cases against receivers of stolen property, there was a drop of 51 cases, which apparently was due to the heavy fall in the number of burglaries and thefts.

Incidence of (a) Cognizable and (b) Serious Crime per thousand of Population.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1932. They are given below and compared with the figures of the Presidency proper.

(*a*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1931 and 1932 under Classes I to V was :—

	1931	*1932*
(1) North-West Frontier Province ..	3·66	3·73
(2) Burma	3·48	3·16
(3) Central Provinces	2·31	2·52
(4) Punjab	1·84	1·80
(5) Assam	1·44	1·46
(6) United Provinces	1·52	1·43
(7) Bengal	1·29	1·20
(8) Bombay	1·20	1·19
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·14	1·01
(10) Madras	1·04	·83

These figures show a general decrease in seven out of the ten administrations in 1932. The position of Bombay on the list was the same as in the previous year.

(*b*) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1931 and 1932 was :—

	1931	*1932*
(1) North-West Frontier Province ..	2·42	2·43
(2) Central Provinces	1·86	2·06
(3) Burma	2·23	1·94
(4) Punjab	1·34	1·29
(5) United Provinces	1·23	1·17
(6) Assam	1·06	1·10
(7) Bengal	1·07	1·01
(8) Bombay	·84	·83
(9) Bihar and Orissa	·93	·81
(10) Madras	·75	·59

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1932 per policeman was :—

	1932
(1) Assam	3·97
(2) Bihar and Orissa	3·03
(3) Burma	3·01
(4) Central Provinces	2·46
(5) United Provinces	2·46
(6) Bengal	2·45
(7) Bombay	1·80
(8) Madras	1·74

A statement showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of reported crime (Classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district, during the year 1933 is attached to this report as appendix "A".

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper including Railways has fallen from 1·19 in 1932 to 1·10 in the year under report; likewise that of serious crime from ·83 in 1932 to ·78 in 1933.

Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3·90 per 1,000 of population.

Ratnagiri continues to be the least criminal district with an incidence of ·28.

Police Cognizable Cases for Disposal.

6. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report, and for the preceding year were :—

	1932	*1933*
Indian Penal Code	24,225	22,403
Class VI	11,629	9,155
Total ..	35,854	31,558

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 881 as against 791 in 1932 leaving 30,677 cases for investigation against 35,063 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, increased slightly from 2·20 in 1932 to 2·79 in the year under review.

Excluded Cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,498 as against 5,299 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 14·25 against 14·80 in 1932. This slight decrease in the percentage was mostly contributed by the Northern Range, where the percentage decreased from 16·39 in 1932 to 15·50 in the year under report, while in the Southern Range it remained practically stationary, i.e., it decreased from 12·55 to 12·54.

Of the 4,498 cases excluded during the year under report 906 were compounded as against 1,268 in the year before, giving a percentage of 20·14 against 23·92 in 1932. Of the 906 cases compounded, it may be mentioned that no less than 521 were of hurt or grievous hurt. The small drop in compounded cases, numerically as well as proportionately, would seem to indicate that the orders issued by Government in paragraph 5 of their Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 132-I, dated 30th September 1932, on the Annual Administration Report for 1931, are receiving attention of the District Magistrates. A strict adherence to these orders is essential to effect further improvement, and thus avoid waste of time and energy on the part of the Police in the investigation of such cases.

Maliciously False Cases.

8. Of the 4,498 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph 678 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 713 in 1932—a decrease of 35 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal, however, rose from 1·98 in 1932 to 2·14 in 1933. This increase was contributed by the Southern Range where the percentage rose from 1·94 to 2·40, while the Northern Range returned a trivial decrease from 2·02 to 1·96.

In regard to an increase in the maliciously false cases in the Poona district, the District Magistrate, Poona, has observed :—

"The continued increase in maliciously false cases is disheartening, and I am afraid the Magistracy is in some cases to blame. In one instance a single monthly return of one special Magistrate showed at least two of these offences being dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, with a warning. The result of this action has been pointed out to the Magistrate, but it is difficult to make such understand the danger, not to speak of the enormity of the offence."

The number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered rose from 177 in 1932 to 194 in the year under report. Of the latter 96 ended in conviction, and 75 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 28·61 against 24·82 in 1932 and 29·80 in 1931.

The percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the quinquennium were :—

Year.	Percentage.
1929	69·48
1930	64·78
1931	77·34
1932	76·80
1933	80·67

The results obtained during the year under report are the highest in the quinquennium, and are creditable, taking into consideration the difficulty experienced in proving such cases.

Pending Cases.

9. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year under report stood at 3,994 as against 4,114 in the year before. The decrease of 120 cases was due to the decline in cognizable crime dealt with during the year. The drop was shared by both the Ranges, the Northern Range alone being responsible for 111 cases.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been as under :—

Year.	Percentage.
1931	13·16
1932	11·47
1933	12·65

The number of cases pending with the Magistracy was 3,106 as against 888 with the Police during the year under report, similar figures for 1932 being 3,059 and 1,055 respectively.

The numerical as well as proportionate rise in cases pending with the Magistracy during the year under report is a discouraging feature, and it would seem necessary again for Government to draw attention to the remarks contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 132/II, dated 1st December 1930 on the Annual Administration Report for 1929 with a view to ensure, as far as possible, that unnecessary delays do not occur.

True Police Cognizable Cases disposed of.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 23,002 cases as against 26,385 in 1932—a decrease of 3,383 cases.

A detailed comparison of the figures of the last three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1931 ..	15,990	8,195	24,185
1932 ..	15,691	10,694	26,385
1933 ..	14,804	8,198	23,002

In the year under report both the Ranges recorded decreases under Indian Penal Code as well as under Class VI. The decrease under Class VI was however most marked in both the Ranges.

Analysing the variations in crime under the several classes it is seen that with the exception of two classes, viz., II-Serious offences against the person and IV-Minor offences against the person, which recorded small increases of 40 and 29 cases respectively, there were appreciable decreases under all other classes viz., I-offences against the State etc., (232), III-Serious offences against person and property (472), V-Minor offences against property (252), and VI-Miscellaneous offences, i.e., offences against special and local laws, etc., (2,496).

The reasons given for the general decrease in crime reported hold good for the decrease in the number of true cases disposed of by the Police.

A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of, and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found at Appendix " B ".

Undetected police cognizable cases.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,201 as against 7,059 in 1932—a decrease of 858 cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1932	*1933*
Northern Range	4,113	3,653
Southern Range	2,946	2,548

The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1932	*1933*
Northern Range	27·86	28·32
Southern Range	25·41	25·21
Total ..	26·75	26·95

If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases dropped slightly from 42·98 in 1932 to 40·15 in the year under review.

The districts in which the percentage was unduly high were Bombay Suburban District (53·93) and East Khandesh (50·19).

The results under all classes taken together show a very slight deterioration when compared with those of the previous year.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. Out of 15,920 cases decided by trial 15,032 ended in conviction as against 17,607 out of 18,535 cases tried in 1932. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·42 as against 94·99 in the year before under all classes and 90·42 against 90·70 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1932	*1933*
Murder etc.	70·66	76·71
Dacoities	75·78	78·02
Robberies	80·33	85·98
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc. (S. No. 29 in Statement "A" Part I)	89·48	89·09
Thefts including cattle thefts	94·19	93·81
Receiving stolen property	94·95	93·88

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1933 and the year preceding is as under :—

Year.	Percentage.
1932	66·73
1933	65·35

These variations are slight and call for no comment.

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 826 as against 874 in 1932. Out of the 663 cases tried 488 ended in conviction as compared with 702 and 511 respectively in 1932. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 73·60 as against 72·79 in the year before. Of the remaining cases 175 ended in acquittal or discharge, two were excluded, one classed as non-cognizable, and 160 were pending at the close of the year. During the year under report in the Northern Range the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried rose from 68·61 in 1932 to 74·21, while in the Southern Range it dropped from 79·27 in 1932 to 72·76. In 12 out of the 22 charges the percentage of convictions improved, while in the remaining 10 it had slightly deteriorated. The highest percentage was returned by the G.I.P. and M. and S.M. Railways (92·30) followed by Ratnagiri (90·90), Kolaba (83·33) and East Khandesh (82·60).

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,965 in 1933 as against 11,397 in the year before, returning a decrease of 2,432 cases. Analysing the figures by districts it is observed that out of the 22 charges in the two Ranges there were decreases in 19, and increases in the remaining three. Both the Ranges contributed nearly equally towards the decrease, Kaira returning the highest decrease (426), followed by Dharwar (363), Bijapur (221) and Thana (182). The reasons given for the decrease in offences under Class VI in paragraph 3 of this report hold good here also.

Of the 8,965 cases dealt with, 7,828 were brought to trial, of which 7,708 ended in conviction as against 11,397, 10,261 and 10,096 respectively in 1932. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·47 as against 98·39 in the preceding year.

Cognizable crime : Direct cases.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1933 without the intervention of the Police was 10,267 against 10,584 in 1932 (*vide* graph ante).

The cases ending in conviction numbered 5,789 as against 6,059 in 1932, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 56·38 against 57·24 in the year before.

Statement A, Part II —Persons in police cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 29,699 as compared with 37,878 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 35,939 as against 44,977 in 1932. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 823 as against 873 in 1932, giving a percentage of 2·77 of the total arrested as against 2·30 in the preceding year. Of the 35,939 persons for disposal 28,613 were tried during the year, of whom 21,415 were convicted, giving a percentage of 74·84 of the total tried against 74·46 in 1932.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately was as under :—

	1932	*1933*
Northern Range	70·96	72·03
Southern Range	79·52	78·90

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 18,171 were tried of whom 11,523 were convicted, giving a percentage of 63·41 as against 58·96 in the year before. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation at the end of the year was 5,959 as against 6,294 in 1932, giving a percentage of 16·58 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 13·99 in 1932.

Statement "B" Part I—Non-cognizable crime.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 89,022 to 101,199 in the year under report—an increase of 12,177 cases—and is the highest on record during the last decennium. Both the Ranges have contributed to this increase, Northern Range being responsible for an increase of 4,596 cases and Southern Range for 7,581. A reference to the graph will show the marked variations which have occurred in reported non-cognizable crime since 1924. After reaching a comparatively high level in 1929, there was a decline in 1930, since when it has steadily increased until it has now reached the high figure indicated above, constituting a rise of over 36,000 cases since 1924. Although during the year under report the Police had more leisure to devote to

prosecution under Minor Acts, no convincing explanation is forthcoming to explain the continual rise in the number of non-cognizable cases as a whole.

In Surat the statistics show that in 1932 the number of cases under the Bombay City Municipalities Act was 4. In the year under report the number rose to 3,032—an increase of 3,028 cases. Similarly in the same district there was a rise of 1,941 in cases under the District Police Act during the year under report.

Similarly Nasik, Poona and Bijapur recorded rises of 259, 1,959 and 783 respectively in cases under the District Police Act, while under the Railway Act there was a total rise of 1,411 cases in the districts of Thana, Poona and Bombay Suburban. These figures are compiled from Magisterial statistics, and there is nothing to indicate the reasons for greater activity being displayed under the above mentioned Acts.

The total number of cases for disposal including those pending from the previous year was 107,503 as against 94,174 in 1932. Of the 107,503 cases 84,076 were tried and 71,882 ended in conviction against 69,191 and 58,203 cases respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 85·50 of cases convicted to cases tried as against 84·11 in 1932. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal also rose from 61·80 in 1932 to 66·87 during the year under report. As already pointed out in the Annual Administration Report for 1932, these offences entail a heavy drain upon our resources.

Statement "B", Part II—Persons in non-cognizable crime.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts in 1933 was 150,775 as against 136,386 in 1932. 8,881 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 117,407 were tried, of whom 81,567 were convicted, and 35,840 were discharged or acquitted against 8,159, 103,508, 66,276 and 37,232 respectively in 1932. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried rose from 64·02 in 1932 to 69·47 during the year under report. The percentage of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts also rose from 48·59 in 1932 to 54·09 in 1933.

Statement "C"—Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen during 1933 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 8,29,208 against Rs. 9,08,141 in 1932. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,52,217 as compared with Rs. 2,75,024 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases was 37·88 against 41·44 in the year before. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were :—

	1932	*1933*
Northern Range	43·21	36·66
Southern Range	39·88	40·02

There was an appreciable deterioration in the Northern Range, while the improvement in the Southern Range was slight. The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Ratnagiri (68·06) followed by Ahmedabad (62·00), Kolaba (51·18) and Panch Mahals (50·33).

Preventive action.

20. The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix "C" to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections rose from 2,143 in 1932 to 2,253 in the year under report—a net increase of 110. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately the Southern Range returned an appreciable increase of 157 persons, while the Northern Range recorded a decrease of 47 persons. The increase was most marked in Sholapur (108), followed by Dharwar (72), Kaira (67) and Broach (60). The decrease was particularly noticeable in Ratnagiri (78), Ahmednagar (67) and Surat (61). The percentage of persons ordered to furnish security to that of persons proceeded against did not, however, show proportionate improvement and dropped from 75·04 in 1932 to 73·61 in 1933.

Criminal classes wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other presidencies and provinces.

21. A review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes for 1933 will be submitted to Government separately in due course.

During the year under report several gangs of Iranis visited Surat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts, and 227 gangs of Iranis travelled through the jurisdiction of the G.I.P. and M. and S.M. Railways in 1933 as against 387 in the year before. Five leaders of one of these gangs of Iranis were prosecuted by the Railway Police for offences under sections 143 and 34, Indian Penal Code, and convicted. These Iranis still continue to be a menace to the public, and a nuisance to the Police wherever they travel. Mere surveillance is of little use in dealing with turbulent people such as these.

The Chharas are now placed in a settlement at Naroda, in the Ahmedabad district, under the supervision of a Manager, appointed by the Backward Class Officer.

A gang of Chharas which visited the Surat district in the year under report was involved in an offence under sections 457/380, Indian Penal Code, in the limits of Navagam under Surat City "A" Division, Police Station. Twelve females of the gang, who were arrested with stolen property, were sent up for trial and convicted.

During the year under report the settlement for Phase-Pardhis at Harigaon Camp in Ahmednagar district was declared to be a free colony.

In the Bombay Suburban District special precautions against the influx of outside criminals continued to be taken with satisfactory results.

The seven gangs of Kanjar Bhats which have migrated from the Madras Presidency, and were referred to in the Annual Administration Report for 1932, are still living in the Dharwar district. The question of their return to the Madras Presidency has not yet been finally decided.

Habitual offenders.

22. During the year under report, 3,064 out of 21,415 persons convicted, were identified as having been previously convicted, and 1,061 were classed as "Habitual Offenders" against 2,927, 27,727 and 751 respectively in 1932. Of these 1,061 persons, more than three-fourths viz., 859, were contributed by the Northern Range and the remaining 202 by the Southern Range. East Khandesh district has again this year returned the highest number of "Habitual Offenders", viz., 246.

Gang Cases. Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

23. During the year under report no fresh gang cases were taken up. Of the three cases pending from the previous year one ended in conviction, while the other two remained pending at the close of the year. Out of 64 persons who were pending trial at the beginning of the year, 12 were tried, of whom 9 were convicted and three were discharged. The remaining 52 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

(1) *Triple murder at Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburban District.*

Important cases dealt with in Districts and on railways.

24. Rambharos Radakrishna Misra, a native of Dahigaon, district Wardha, was employed in the Okha Cement Factory at Dwarka. About twelve years ago he married Rania, the daughter of his foster father, and had two sons and a daughter. While at Dwarka, he contracted another marriage with a young girl of some education named Nirmala, the latter being unaware of the fact that her husband was already married and the father of a family. Finally Rania and Nirmala met under their husband's roof, and from the start there appears to have been bitter enmity between them.

In October 1932 Rania was sent to her father at Dahigaon as she was again about to become a mother. After the birth of her fourth child Rania was constantly worrying her husband to take her back again to Dwarka. Finally in desperation she wrote saying she would leave for Dwarka on a certain date. This roused Rambharos to action, and he wrote saying that he was coming.

He obtained leave for 27 days, and came to Bombay on 12th June. It seems that he came with the deliberate intention of doing away with his wife. On 16th he went to Santa Cruz, and rented a bungalow at a monthly rental of Rs. 90. He then purchased some bags of coal, and tins of kerosene oil, and some expanded metal, and stored them in the bungalow where he also secreted Carbolic acid and Potassium Cyanide.

The accused then hurried to Dahigaon reaching there on the afternoon of 20th. He returned immediately with his wife and two daughters, getting to Santa Cruz at about midday on the 21st.

Under the pretext of giving her a tonic he gave her a dose of Potassium Cyanide, which resulted in her instant death. He then gave the same dose to his two daughters aged 3½ years and 6 months respectively with a similar result. With a view to dispose of the corpses he placed them on the expanded metal on a heap of coal, and after pouring kerosene oil over the pyre set it alight, trusting to destroy the bungalow and all traces of his crime.

Unfortunately for him the fire was at once seen by the occupants of the neighbouring bungalow who hurried to the scene, and saw the accused coming down the stairs. On their asking whether there was anybody else in the bungalow, he said there was no one, and stood quietly watching the fire. The Fire Brigade which had arrived, managed to bring the fire under control by about 2 a.m. A Fire Brigade Officer happened to say that he smelt the smell of burnt human flesh, and the accused then broke down and at once said that his wife and daughters were inside. The Police entered the bungalow as soon as possible, and seeing the pyre systematically arranged became suspicious. Ample evidence of the crime was apparent in the charred bodies, broken medicine bottles and kerosene oil tins.

The accused was ultimately sent up for trial and he was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Thana, under section 302, Indian Penal Code. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court, Bombay, and the accused was hanged on the 10th January 1934.

(2) *Murder at Chondi, Taluka Sinnar, District Nasik.*

On 8th March 1933 an overseer of the Irrigation Department gave information to the Police that a dismembered male body was floating in the Godavari canal at Tamaswadi in Niphad Taluka. The body when recovered was found to be in a highly advanced state of decomposition and unidentifiable. A large stone was found tied to the body by means of a *dhotar*. A case for an offence under section 302, Indian Penal Code, was registered, and inquiries commenced.

On 10th March 1933 it was learnt that Shankar Pundalik, Patil of Chondi, was missing, and his brother Rama gave information that he had gone to Kesari village in Nandgaon Taluka. A close and careful search of the surrounding place disclosed wheel marks in a circuitous route through a field leading to a cart track to the canal. Small pieces of fresh bone, which proved to be parts of vertebrae from near the base of the skull, were also found in the field where the cart had turned. The place where the trunk of the body had been dragged and thrown into the canal was then traced.

On 11th March 1933 the statement of Rama was proved on inquiry to be false, and it was also known that there was enmity between the

brothers owing to the alleged bad conduct of Rama. The missing Patil also appears to have had other enemies in the persons of three brothers named Mhatrya, Shankar and Bablya, Bhils of Chondi, who had lost their right of free grazing through the Patil. Wheel marks of a bullock cart were traced from Tamaswadi to a nullah two miles from the place where the body was found in the canal, and here bones and skin were found. Again the wheel marks were traced from this place and they led to the fields of Mhatrya, Shankar and Bablya. Earth, besmeared with blood, was found in Shankar Patil's field which adjoined the field owned by Mhatrya and his brothers. In Mhatrya's field there were signs of a recent fire, and in the ashes pieces of clothes and blanket, and a pair of tweezers were found which were identified as the property of Shankar Patil by his wife. Searches of the houses of suspected persons led to the discovery of a blood-stained shirt from Rama, and a blood-stained axe from Kisan Bhil. A corrugated iron sheet smeared with blood, burnt material, and earth was traced on 16th March 1933. It belonged to Mhatrya, and was found to have been placed in the bottom of a bullock cart.

When the suspects were confronted with each other Mhatrya tried to shift the guilt on to Rama, and Rama stated that all had conspired to murder Shankar Patil. The Patil was sleeping alone in his field on 2nd March 1933 when the opportunity was taken to commit the offence, by dropping a large stone on his head. The body was then dropped in a well, and when some days later it was found to be floating was taken out, and thrown in the canal by Mhatrya and Kisan, who were found on examination by the medical officer to have abrasions under their arm-pits from the ropes which they had used for descending into the well. In all five persons were sent up for trial out of whom three—the chief culprits, viz., Rama, Kisan and Mhatrya—were convicted and sentenced to death, and the remaining two acquitted.

(3) *Arrests of counterfeit coiners in Sholapur City.*

The City Police Inspector, Sholapur, received information that certain persons had for some time been making counterfeit coins in a room in Lobo Master's chawl. The room was suddenly raided by the Inspector on the night of 8th June 1933 when (1) Gurunath Sadashiv Dankale, a Rangari of Valsang, Taluka Sholapur and (2) Chandramsing Balaji Naikar, a Rajput of Badami Taluka, District Bijapur, were caught red-handed while preparing counterfeit four-anna pieces. The moulds and other instruments were attached, and the two persons were sent up for trial and both were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

(4) *Swindling by means of booking boxes containing bricks instead of soap, etc.—B. B. & C. I. Railway.*

Two swindlers named (1) Dattaram Raghunath, who has got ten previous convictions, and (2) Prabhakar Anant, who has also four previous convictions to his credit, appear to have commenced their

operations in the beginning of 1933, outside Bombay, by representing themselves as agents or representatives of big European Firms in Bombay, and securing orders for the supply of various articles, especially soap, in the names of the Firms, which never existed in Bombay, or, in other words, were bogus Firms. Their activities were chiefly confined to places outside Bombay. One of them remained in Bombay, and the other travelled from place to place securing orders in the name of the bogus Firms for the supply of goods. He carried with him printed forms and order books, in the name of the bogus Companies, which he pretended to represent. The *modus operandi* was that after securing orders from mofussil merchants, the companion in Bombay was asked to despatch the goods by goods train to the place where they were required. The partner in Bombay, on receipt of the orders, would pack the boxes with bricks instead of the actual goods ordered, and despatch them by goods train, the railway receipts for the same being sent by post to his partner in the mofussil. On receipt of the railway receipt, his partner would sell the receipt to the merchant from whom he had secured the orders, obtain the money, and immediately leave the place for Bombay. After some days the merchant would receive the boxes, and on opening them he would find bricks inside the boxes instead of the goods ordered The merchants complained about this to the Railway authorities, who asked their Watch and Ward Department to make enquiries into the matter. When it was discovered that this form of fraud was on the increase the detective staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police took up the enquiry. At that time five offences had been reported from the merchants of Rutlam, Rajkot, Surat and Broach in respect of boxes booked from Carnac Bridge. Enquiries disclosed that the swindlers had taken care to take the boxes to Carnac Bridge and booked them personally, instead of through the agency of a *dalal* or *marfatia*, as is usually done by big Firms. Special measures were then taken to detect the offenders.

On 6th May 1933, a coolie named Avji Krishna brought seven boxes to Carnac Bridge to be booked to Navsari. The name of the firm despatching the boxes was Foreign Stores Importing Company, Bombay. The boxes were said to contain soap, sewing thread reels, etc. On receipt of the boxes, the Foreman, who was previously instructed by the Detective Staff Inspector, gave intimation to the Railway Detective Staff at Bombay Central Police Station, who immediately proceeded to Carnac Bridge, and on opening the seven boxes, they were found to contain bricks instead of the articles shown in the consignment note, signed in the name of Mr. W. Brown, Manager of Foreign Stores Importing Company, Bombay. The boxes were, therefore, attached, a complaint under sections 420, 511, Indian Penal Code, was registered, and further enquiries were started by the Detective Staff. The coolie on further examination gave out the names of the two swindlers referred to above and said that one of them, Dattaram, had accompanied him to the Goods Station Yard when he had brought these boxes for despatch. The other swindler Prabhakar had gone to Navsari to get orders.

Enquiries were made at " Nahva-Sheva " near Bombay, where Dattaram was said to be living, but he was not found there. Prabhakar was arrested at Navasari Station, and brought to Bombay where his companion, Dattaram, who had come to the station to receive him, was also arrested. During the course of further enquiries, it transpired that these two swindlers with the help of coolie Avji, had also despatched many such boxes from Victoria Terminus on the G. I. P. Railway. Four offences were registered on this Railway and ten were registered at different places as shown below :—

1 Bombay Central (B B. & C. I. Railway).
2 Broach (Do.)
1 Surat (Do.)
1 Victoria Terminus (G. I. P. Railway).
1 Poona (Do.)
1 Poona City
1 Hubli (Dharwar) (M. & S. M. Railway).
1 Ahmednagar,
2 Malegaon (Nasik District).
1 Jalgaon (East Khandesh District).
1 Rajkot.
1 Rutlam.

Of the 14 cases registered against these swindlers, the case registered at Bombay Central Police Station ended in conviction; Dattaram getting six months' rigorous imprisonment and Prabhakar getting five months' rigorous imprisonment on 23rd September 1933. In the case of the offence registered at Victoria Terminus Police Station, they have been sentenced to twelve months and 8 months respectively on 14th September 1933. The remaining cases against them are pending trial.

(5) *Personating a Military Officer, Bhusawal Railway Station—G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.*

On 10th December 1933, a party of 103 men under a military looking man named Mohamed Shafi, who was dressed in khaki, and wore stars as badges of rank were taken out from 198 Up Express, as they had no tickets, but were travelling on a bogus Military Warrant. Mohamed Shafi, whose real name is Peerjansha Fakirsha, stated that he was a Jamadar of the 103rd Punjabis, and was taking this party to Bangalore. The men when first questioned stated that they were military men, and later that they were stokers and sailors en route from Jhelum to Bombay to get ships. This pseudo Jamadar had arranged to take these men ex Jhelum to Sialkot by motor, and from there to Bombay by train for Rs. 12-8-0 each, whereas the usual fare from Jhelum to Bombay is Rs. 20-11-0. The imposter and his nine important associates were arrested, and sent up for trial under sections 419, 471, 170, 143 and 114, Indian Penal Code.

It has been proved that this is not the first time that this man had travelled on the G. I. P. Railway, as on 5th March 1932 he had taken another so-called military party on a bogus Military Warrant.

He has also apparently done the same thing on the B. B. & C. I. Railway where a case has been registered and further enquiries made in the matter.

All ten accused sent up for trial have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 6 months and fines of Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 each.

(6) *Extortion, Mischief and Terrorism by a gang of Iranis on the G. I. P. Railway.*

A gang of Iranis about 89 in number was moving about the district and Railways between Akalkot and Kedgaon. During their journey, they committed many acts of terrorism along the Railway line till they came to Kedgaon Station where their conduct of pilfering, extortion, mischief and terrorism was such that the inhabitants in the vicinity of Kedgaon Station had to close their houses through fear. Their conduct became so terrifying that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona, who was encamped there at the time, had to visit the scene, and wire for Police assistance from Poona. As a result the following five leaders were arrested and sent up for trial to the City Magistrate, Poona, on 30th October 1933 :—

(1) Mirza Hyderkhan.
(2) Mirza Amirbeg.
(3) Nasaralli Wd. Sarab Khan.
(4) Mirza Jung Bahadur Sarab Mohamed Alli.
(5) Mirza Alesher Mirza Ameerbeg.

Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each in default two months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 143, 417 and 34, Indian Penal Code.

Accused Nos. 3 and 4 were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 each in default 1½ months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 143 and 34, Indian Penal Code.

Accused No. 1 had a previous conviction under section 379, Indian Penal Code, on 20th August 1908 and was fined Rs. 20. Accused No. 2 had also been convicted in Ghatkopar case under sections 147, 325 and 332, Indian Penal Code, and was bound over under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

In appeal the Sessions Judge, Poona, reduced the conviction to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each of all the accused and quashed the sentence under section 417, Indian Penal Code.

(7) *Murder and attempt to commit suicide at Shahada, West Khandesh District.*

The deceased Gangi was the mistress of the accused Omkar Gumansing Pardeshi. On account of ill-treatment Gangi left him and went to live with another woman.

The accused made several unsuccessful efforts to get Gangi back again, and, finally, labouring under a mistaken idea of her infidelity, he decided to do away with her. He made careful preparations and had a knife specially prepared. On 13th August 1933 he went to the hut where Gangi was living, and deliberately stabbed her several times in the throat, killing her on the spot. The people near by made no attempt to interfere, but raised an alarm, which brought a Constable, who was on duty nearby, to the spot. The Constable tackled the accused, and managed to prevent him from committing suicide, which he undoubtedly would have done, but for the timely intervention of the Constable.

The accused was arrested, sent up for trial and sentenced to death.

(8) *Cheating case of Dohad Police Station, Broach and Panch Mahals District.*

One Chhagan Hari, a barber of Dohad, with the assistance of Keshavlal Bhaichand, who acted the part of middle-man, managed to steal ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,228 from one Sobharam Ramji of the same town. Getting Sobharam into their net they managed to induce him to believe that they were capable of attracting, by means of magic, an equal amount of valuable to whatever Sobharam would supply.

Accordingly Sobharam produced gold ornaments valued as above. Chhagan pretended to place these in a bag, but in reality put in brass trinkets and some iron chains. The bag was then placed in an earthen pot, which finally was placed in a box which was locked. The key was given to Sobharam with strict instructions not to open the box or bag until he received orders. Subsequently, after some time Sobharam discovered that he had been duped and reported the matter to the Police. Ornaments to the value of Rs. 825 were recovered, and the two accused were arrested and convicted.

Civil Disobedience Movement.

25. In the beginning of the year, the movement continued in a spasmodic and half-hearted manner, many of the leaders being in jail. In certain districts, more especially Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira in Gujerat, and Kanara in the South, attempts were made by persons of minor importance to keep the movement alive, but there was but little response on the part of the general public. The persons concerned were dealt with promptly under the powers vested in the Police and Magistracy by the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers and Criminal Law Amendment Acts.

Thus the movement, feeble enough at the beginning of the year, gradually dwindled into a state of apathy.

The total number of cases registered in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, and the persons arrested during the year were 661 and 1,449 respectively against 4,361 and 8,379 in 1932. The imposition of additional Police in the Ankola and Kumta Talukas of the Kanara District at the cost of the inhabitants proved an effective measure

for the restoration of order in the areas where the no-tax campaign had been in progress.

In July 1933 a conference of All-India Congress Leaders was held in Poona the result of which was practically the abandonment of mass Civil Disobedience and the substitution of optional individual civil disobedience. This resolution, however, had no effect in revivifying the movement. Mr. Gandhi's decision, after his release from jail in August 1933, to espouse the movement for the removal of untouchability met with a certain amount of opposition from different quarters.

The end of the year also saw the establishment of a new Party called "The Democratic Swaraj Party" which tended to cause a split in the ranks of Congress circles in this Presidency.

During the year some of the buildings of unlawful associations which were notified and taken possession of by Government were restored.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., three Deputy Superintendents of Police, 11 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. A special temporary staff of one Inspector and six Head Constables sanctioned for the Political Branch in 1931 continued during the year.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 218 cases as compared with 241 in 1932. Of these 218 enquiries, 19 including 5 of the previous year, were criminal, and 199 were of a political, quasi-political, confidential and of a miscellaneous nature, as compared with 29 and 212 respectively in the year before. In all 30 persons (including none from the previous year) concerned in criminal offences were dealt with, of whom 23 were convicted, 2 acquitted, 1 died, 1 was released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 1 is pending with the Magistrate and 2 are pending with Police.

Requests for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department officers were refused in six cases during the year. In the majority of these requisitions the deputation of an officer from the Criminal Investigation Department appeared unjustifiable owing to the comparative unimportance of the cases, and the additional expense to Government involved.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by the members of the shorthand staff and of the Political Branch was 489 as compared with 351 in 1932. The number of such meetings and conferences attended by the shorthand staff was greater than that of the preceding year owing to the labour agitation prevailing in some parts of the Presidency proper.

During the year the Crime Branch prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* 34 crime records of Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals, as compared with 85 in 1932. The grand total

of such records up to the end of the year was 336. The crime records already published were kept up-to-date during the year by the publication of 75 addenda as against 98 in 1932.

As the practice of indiscriminate publication of photographs of all political deportees in the *Bombay Police Gazette* was found to be expensive and unnecessary, revised orders were issued by Government during the year under report that photographs of only those political deportees who are of real importance should be published in the Police Gazette.

The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to do useful work during the year in advising and guiding the District Police. The centralization of the working of this Act in this Branch has an excellent effect in framing a general and uniform policy for the control and supervision of Criminal Tribesmen outside settlements.

With the assistance of the Finger Print Bureau this Branch discovered several registered absconders or members wanted for registration, who were carrying on their criminal depredations elsewhere. These persons were brought to their home districts, and dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The problem of dealing satisfactorily with wandering gangs of Iranis, as mentioned in the last year's report, has still remained unsolved.

As proposed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in 1932, the control of the Police over the Phase Pardhi settlement at Harigaon in the Ahmednagar District was transferred by Government to the Backward Class Officer in July 1933.

Below are the details of some of the more important criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report :—

(1) *Dacoity with murder at Pimpri-Gavli, District Ahmednagar.*

At about 8 p.m., on 25th February 1933, six dacoits raided the house of one Pannalal Ramchandra Marwadi, a shop-keeper of Pimpri-Gavli, Taluka Parner, District Ahmednagar. On entering the shop they drove away the customers and stabbed Pannalal to death. When the villagers came to know that the house of Pannalal was raided by the dacoits they assembled, and began to throw stones at the dacoits. The dacoits fired about five rounds from a M. L. gun, wounded one of the villagers, and then decamped with the property consisting of currency notes, cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 264–14–0.

As the Ahmednagar Police could not get sufficient evidence against the four Sikhs arrested by them in Poona, the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department was requisitioned. An Inspector from the Criminal Investigation Department who was deputed to investigate this case, was successful in collecting sufficient circumstantial evidence that led to the conviction of the accused persons in this case. Out of the four Sikhs who were sent up for trial two were convicted and sentenced

to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each, and one ordered to be sent to the Borstal School at Dharwar for 5 years, under section 396, Indian Penal Code. One was acquitted.

(2) *Defalcation in the Minors' Estates in charge of the Deputy Nazir, District Court, Sholapur.*

In February 1932, the District Judge, Sholapur, suspected that defalcations had been committed in respect of a minor's property in Pandharpur Circle, and ordered the present Deputy Nazir, Mr. Gavandi, to make enquiries. As a result some more defalcations were brought to light, and the District Judge took up the matter himself, and made enquiries till February 1933. His enquiries showed that large amounts had, apparently been embezzled in furtherance of a conspiracy, and accordingly, he submitted a report to Government recommending that the enquiries be entrusted to the Criminal Investigation Department.

An Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department who was deputed to make enquiries, on receipt of Government orders, was successful in bringing to light four important cases of frauds, the amount involved in one of them being about Rs. 10,000. Out of the four cases three ended in conviction and in one, which was reported as "C" disciplinary action against a Pleader of Sholapur was suggested. The accused sent up in three cases were convicted and sentenced.

(3) *Criminal Breach of Trust, Forgery and Falsification of Accounts in respect of Municipal Funds at Navalgund, District Dharwar.*

The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, reported that the Secretary of the Navalgund Municipality, Mr. Tippaji Hanmant Sardeshpande, had committed a series of defalcations of Municipal funds by forging several documents, and by falsifying the Municipal accounts and that the local Police were not in a position to devote their whole time to this case. The Criminal Investigation Department therefore took up the enquiry, and an Inspector was deputed. The enquiries showed that defalcations to the extent of Rs. 5,065-8-10 were committed by the Secretary since the Municipal financial year 1930-31. The Secretary, who was absconding, was arrested and three charge sheets, each consisting of three different items, were sent up against him. It was decided to try each item separately, and in one of the items so tried the Sessions Judge, Dharwar, convicted and sentenced the accused under section 409, Indian Penal Code, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 500 fine in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 467, Indian Penal Code, the sentence to run consecutively. The question as to whether the other cases against the Secretary should be withdrawn or not is under consideration.

(4) *Cheating cases committed by a gang from Satara District.*

The Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, while making enquiries in connection with a gang of cheats, who hailed from Satara District, came to know that some members of the gang go to Bombay and represent to a likely victim that gold and jewellery would be sold at cheaper rates in a certain village near Satara. The victim agrees to purchase the same. He is taken to Satara, and thence to some lonely place on the outskirts of a village, and shown some gold and jewellery. The price is then settled and part of it taken in advance, and on some excuse the victim is sent back without the ornaments.

On receipt of a letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, an Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to take up the enquiry. He investigated four cases of cheating committed by the gang in the limits of Satara City, Koregaon, Umbraj and Borgaon Police Stations, and was successful in arresting ten more members of the gang. Eight out of these ten and the three who were arrested by the Bombay Police were sent up for trial in Satara, Koregaon and Umbraj cases. All of them, except two, were convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment ranging from eighteen months to 1 month and fined. One was acquitted, and one died while under trial.

(5) *Bhusawal Cheating Cases.*

Accused R. S. Agarwal, an undergraduate from Lucknow, started a bogus limited concern at Bhusawal under the name "Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills" and assuming "G. R. Goel" as his fictitious name he pretended to be the Manager and Accountant of the above concern. He had opened his office in a rented room within the premises of the Dharamshala at Bhusawal, and had engaged one R. S. Kulkarni as his Head Clerk. Within the short period of about three months he duped several people to the extent of Rs. 3,000. The method adopted by him in cheating the people was that he lived in Bombay, and ordered goods on credit from different merchants in Bombay by typed letters. The letters were sent by him to Kulkarni in Bhusawal, who forwarded them to the merchants concerned. Goods were taken delivery of at Bhusawal, and on information from the accused were sent to various customers in different parts of India asking them to make payments by cheques to him at Bombay where he had opened accounts in different banks, under different names.

The assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department was requisitioned in this case by the District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, as the ramifications extended beyond district limits. An Inspector from the Criminal Investigation Department was, therefore, deputed to make enquiries into this case. Three cases of cheating in which property worth Rs. 616-9-6 was involved were selected for investigation. The accused who was concealing his whereabouts was arrested by the Inspector in Bombay, and necessary evidence to

prosecute the accused was collected. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 or one month's simple imprisonment in default in each case, the sentences to run concurrently.

The following was the result of the case pending at the close of the year 1932 :—

House-breaking and theft of gold Idols from the Parvati Temple, Poona, of 1932.

Enquiries to detect the offence having proved unsuccessful the case was reported for classification as "A" undetected.

Counterfeit Coins.

27. During the year 10,834 (8,601 silver and 2,233 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below :—

Name of Railway.	Silver.		Nickel.	
	1932.	1933	1932	1933
G. I. P. Railway ..	1,416	1,552	166	139
B. B. & C. I. Railway { Broad Gauge	1,952	2,415	149	159
B. B. & C. I. Railway { Metre „ ..	1,537	1,396	512	276
M. & S. M. Railway ..	2,220	3,238	1,179	1,659
Total ..	7,125	8,601	2,006	2,233

The figures show an appreciable increase in the detection of counterfeit coins both silver and nickel, and the Railways are, as usual, the favourite places for the disposal of such coins. The M. & S. M. Railway is responsible for the biggest increase in both silver and nickel false coins.

Reports received from districts show that prosecutions were undertaken in eighteen cases during the year for the offence of counterfeiting and for possession of implements for counterfeiting coins. Thirty-one persons in all were arrested of whom 16 were convicted, 5 were discharged for want of evidence, 4 acquitted, 5 *sub-judice*, and 1 released without being brought to trial under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.

Sweated Sovereigns. No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year.

Forged currency notes. *Rs.* 100 *Notes.*—In the Presidency proper one process-made note of Rs. 100 of WD/62 series was impounded during the year, as compared with three in the previous year. One hand-made note of the WD/62 series came to light, as against one in the previous year. The reason for the decrease in the appearance of this type of notes during the last two years is believed to be due to the prosecution of some utterers of these notes in the years 1930 and 1931.

Rs. 50 *Notes.*—No process-made forged currency notes of this value came to notice during the year under report.

One genuine note of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 however came to notice during the year as against none in 1932.

Rs. 10 *Notes.*—During the year 32 process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series of A/29, J/97, J/52, J/4, J/9, J/99, K/15, C/73, D/20, E/23, E/70, E/35, F/70, F/49, F/67, and one hand-made note of B/64 series came to notice, as against 74 process-made and two hand-made notes in the previous year. One partly process and partly hand-made note of C/56 series came to notice during the year.

Rs. 5 *Notes.*—Four forged currency notes of this denomination, all process-made, were impounded during the year as against 5 in 1932.

Finger Print Bureau, Presidency Proper.

28. During the year under report the sanctioned strength of the combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureau consisted of the following officers :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona,
1 Manager, Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City,
1 Senior Expert at Poona,
3 First Experts (2 at Poona and 1 at Bombay),
7 Second Experts (5 at Poona and 2 at Bombay),
9 Senior Searchers (5 at Poona and 4 at Bombay),
9 Junior Searchers (all at Poona).

31 Total.

Poona Bureau.

At the commencement of the year there were on record 116,685 Finger Impression Slips. Duting the year 10,230 fresh slips were recorded and 6,177 slips eliminated, thus leaving 120,738 slips on record at the end of the year. Of the 10,230 fresh slips received for record, 7,820 were from the Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 1,710 from Bombay City, 24 from Sind, 670 from Indian States and other Presidencies and 6 from overseas. The total (10,230 slips) included 48 slips of adolescents.

The number of Finger Impression Slips received for search of previous convictions was 34,446 as against 31,769 in 1932. Of these 5,527 were traced, yielding a percentage of 16 slips traced to those searched. This percentage for 1932 was 17.

Previous convictions were proved in Courts in 2,111 cases as against 2,932 in 1932. Of these enhanced punishments were awarded in 1,066 cases, equal punishments in 62 cases and lighter punishments in 181 cases, as against 781, 63 and 134 respectively in the preceding year. In the remaining cases the individuals were punished either under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Tribes Act or the Bombay City Police Act.

During the year under report the Finger Impression Slips of 242 absconding Criminal Tribes members were received for record as against 333 in the preceding year, and the number of slips traced out of

those recorded during the year and previously was 282. Intimations in respect of other absconders were received in 321 cases, those traced being 200.

Intimations regarding the Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were sent to the Criminal Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in respect of 481 cases. Of these 141 related to those criminals whose crime records had already been opened.

In 100 cases (61 civil and 39 criminal) written opinions on finger prints were furnished. On 59 occasions experts were deputed to give evidence in Courts of law as against 56 in 1932.

Twelve candidates from districts in the Presidency proper were trained as Chief Operators as against 17 in the previous year.

Bombay Bureau.

The number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of the year was 36,509. 2,035 fresh slips were recorded during the year while 1,820 slips were eliminated, thus leaving 36,724 slips on record at the end of the year.

The Finger impression Slips searched for previous convictions numbered 13,866 as against 14,656 in 1932. Of these, 4,099 were traced, yielding a percentage of 29·5 slips traced to those searched as against 24·2 in 1932.

Written expert opinions were furnished in 63 cases against 59 in 1932, and the amount of fees collected was Rs. 660 as against Rs. 600 in the previous year. In 81 cases against 41 in 1932 experts attended Courts for giving evidence.

During the year 29 policemen were trained as Operators for the City Police.

Hitherto the services of experts for the inspection of prints left by criminals at scenes of crime were requisitioned in cases where finger prints were noticed by the Police Station Officers. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, however, ordered that in all house-breaking and theft cases in which the property involved was Rs. 400 or above the experts must visit the scenes of crime. The number of instances in which the experts visited scenes of crime rose from 23 in 1932 to 125 in 1933, in consequence of which 6 cases against 2 in 1932 were traced on chance prints found at the scenes of crime. As the facilities for the detection of criminals on chance prints were not adequate, the system of maintaining a record of single prints, as adopted by Scotland Yard, is being introduced in Bombay. In a city like Bombay there is much more scope for such practical work, and every effort is being made to develop it, thereby turning the Bureau to practical assistance in dealing with crime instead of as hitherto merely a place for recording and proving convictions. Due to the increase in the number of cases in which experts had to attend the Courts to prove previous convictions, and to visit the scenes of crime in accordance with the Commissioner's order, the experts had a very busy year as compared with previous years.

Below are the details of three interesting cases detected in Bombay by the Single Finger Print System :—

I

On the night of the 5th March 1933, the house of a Bohra gentleman residing in Jenjikar street was broken into in his absence and some property stolen. As usual, a Finger Print expert was sent to the scene of crime. On the mirror of a cupboard four finger prints, which appeared to have been simultaneously impressed, were found, developed and photographed. The photograph prints were subsequently compared with the finger impressions of one Muhammad Alli Rajaballi, a Modus Operandi Registree of the Police Station concerned, who had been arrested on suspicion.

Muhammad Alli was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, VI Court, who convicted and sentenced him to an aggregate term of one year and four months' rigorous imprisonment solely on the evidence of the Finger Print Expert.

II

One Miss D. Orpen, residing on the second floor of Allen Chambers, Henry Road, Colaba, reported to the Police that she went out at about 10 p.m., on the night of 27th November 1933, leaving her servant Antoni Fills in the house. On her return home at about 1 a.m. she found her writing desk forced open and two gold wrist watches and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,369 missing therefrom.

The Finger Print Expert, who visited the scene of crime, detected two finger prints on the writing desk, which, as usual, were developed and photographed. Subsequently, the Finger Print Bureau received the Finger Impression slips of two suspects in the case, one of whom was the absconding Antoni. The photograph prints were compared with the impressions of both these suspects, and one of them was found to tally with the right thumb of Antoni, while the other also appeared to tally with his right ring finger. Some stolen property was also recovered from the suspects.

Both the suspects were charged for the offence and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who discharged the second accused for want of evidence, but convicted Antoni and sentenced him to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Police Inspector, Colaba, reports that the evidence of the Expert helped the prosecution as a corroborative evidence.

III

The flat of one Dr. B. P. Reddy, residing at Warden Road, was burgled on the night of 5th October 1933 and property valued at Rs. 1,133 stolen. Some finger prints were found on the lids of some surgical boxes at the

scene of offence. These were developed and photographed by the Finger Print Expert who visited the scene of crime. They were subseqnetly compared with the finger impressions of ten well-known house-breakers on the record of the Finger Print Bureau, whose names and classifications were supplied to the Bureau by Inspector Dyer of the Bombay City Criminal Investigation Department. On comparison it was found that two of the prints tallied with the left middle and ring fingers of one Bhurekhan, who was also known to operate in that particular locality, namely, the Warden Road area. The information was forthwith supplied to the Crime Branch, who started immediate enquiries and arrested Bhurekhan on 14th October 1933. Bhurekhan was tried by the Presidency Magistrate, IV Court, under section 457, Indian Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 700 or eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

Handwriting Bureau.

Hitherto the Finger Print Bureau dealt with the work of identification by finger prints only. From about June last the Bureau commenced in a small way the work of identification by handwriting thus obviating the necessity of engaging professional Handwriting Experts at exorbitant cost. One of the senior searchers who possessed a knowledge of this technical work attended to it in addition to his own work in the Bureau. During the short period of six months of 1933, 28 cases requiring the examination of no less than 359 documents were attended to. This Branch of the Bureau is very much in its infancy, and its development may be retarded by want of funds.

Miscellaneous Duties performed.

29. In addition to the work of licensing and supervising public conveyances, and of escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 218,623 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,073 fires, destroyed 74,733 stray dogs, investigated 1,075 cases referred to them by the Magistracy, as also 32,899 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts, enquired into 1,330 suicides, 5,722 accidents (843 on the Railways) and 496 suspicious or sudden deaths; 13 Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

There has been a further decrease of 5,670 in the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, viz., 223,093 in 1932 and 218,623 in the year under report. Analysing further the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, it is found that the decrease is mainly due in respect of summonses and warrants in magisterial cognizable cases.

Public Motor Traffic.

30. The statistical information regarding motor vehicles as required by Government letter No. 0/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix "D" of this report.

The statistics indicate that on the whole motor traffic is still on the increase. The enormous growth of such traffic in recent years has caused a great strain on the resources of the Police Department, and has not been met by any increase in staff for the purposes of supervision. The result is that at the present time nearly 400 men in the Presidency proper have had to be withdrawn from their more legitimate duties concerning the investigation and prevention of crime, and are employed on traffic duty, and supervision work pertaining to motor vehicles, and to do the work properly nearly 150 more Police would be necessary. On an average, therefore, each district is working with about 20 men below sanctioned strength in order to cope with the situation created by motor traffic. This is a matter which will form the subject of a separate representation to Government in the near future.

From the reports of accidents due to rash driving, mechanical defects, etc., received from the districts it is found that during the year under report 124 persons were killed or died of injuries, while 1,427 persons received injuries in motor accidents, as against 123 and 1,390 respectively in 1932. The number of accidents has also risen from 1,020 in 1932 to 1,047 during the year under report. The figures given above indicate the need for introducing the scheme of a separate mechancial inspection staff referred to in paragraph 30 of the Annual Administration Report for 1929.

Personal Visitation of Serious Crime.

31. Out of 746 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 675 were visited by Gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported rose from 89·24 in 1932 to 90·48 in the year under report. The importance of such visitation by Gazetted Police Officers has been stressed frequently in the past, and it is satisfactory to note that there has been no neglect in this duty. The reasons given for the non-visitation of the scenes in the remaining 71 cases were satisfactory.

Statement "D" Strength of Police.

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on 31st December 1933 in the Presidency proper, including Railways, stood at 62, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and men stood at 709 and 17,395 respectively, as against 715 and 17,586 in the year before.

The decrease of six in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the permanent transfer from the Panch Mahals District of six Sub-Inspectors for service in the Gujerat States Agency, owing to the transfer of control and administration of Rewa Kantha and Baroda Cantonment to the Government of India.

The decrease of 191 in the strength of the Constabulary was due to :—

(*a*) The permanent reduction of 20 Head Constables and 28 Constables armed in the parties of Superintendents of Police, Assistant

Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Presidency proper.

(*b*) The permanent transfer from the Panch Mahals District of eight Head Constables and 59 Constables, armed, 13 Head Constables and 34 Constables, unarmed, and two Head Constables and 11 Constables, mounted, to the Government of India for service in the Gujerat States Agency.

(*c*) The abolition of one Head Constable and four Constables, mounted, of the Panch Mahals District.

(*d*) The permanent reduction of two Head Constables and seven Constables, armed, of the Broach District owing to the amalgamation of Amod and Wagra Police Stations.

(*e*) The abolition of one Head Constable, armed, of the treasury guard of Bilgi Peta in the Bijapur District, and

(*f*) the abolition of two Constables doing the work of Darzi and Mochi, and the addition of one appointment of a Constable on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Temporary Police consisting of 694 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 1,253 in 1932. The decrease of 559 was chiefly due to the partial disbandment of men recruited in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency proper.

33. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment for the financial year 1933–34 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 98,40,421 as against Rs. 1,00,71,899 in 1932–33—a net decrease of Rs. 2,31,478. The main factors which contributed to the decrease are :—

(1) Reduction in the strength of the temporary Police establishment entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(2) Transfer of the Rewa Kantha Agency and Baroda Cantonment Police to the Government of India.

(3) Reduction in the rates of conveyance allowance to Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Police Prosecutors.

(4) Reduction in the strength of the orderlies to Police officers.

(5) Vacancies among the constabulary.

(6) Observance of the strictest possible economy in expenditure.

The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper, however, increased from Rs. 499-2-9 to Rs. 502-10-1. This small annual increase in cost may be attributed to the reduction in the permanent strength having been effected during the course of the year, and the expenditure on their account for some period of the year having been included in the total cost.

The average cost per Policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of the Bombay Presidency proper in 1932-33 is given below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Burma	943	6	4
2.	Bengal	683	5	4
3.	Madras	564	0	7
4.	Bihar and Orissa	563	10	3
5.	Assam	549	13	4
6.	Punjab	517	13	11
7.	United Provinces	512	6	7
8.	Central Provinces	500	8	3
9.	North West Frontier Province	500	3	3
10.	Bombay	499	2	9

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1933 was Rs. 4,568-12-5.

Proportion of Police to Area, Population and Cognizable Crime Investigated.

34. In the year under report the proportion of Police to area, population, and cognizable crime investigated, was one policeman to 4·59 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 926 persons and 1·46 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4·28 square miles, 2·29 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1·68 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one policeman to 1·54 square miles and 850 persons for the year 1933. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police force.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

35. Out of 347 Police Stations and 367 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on the Railways, 345 Police Stations and 358 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The reasons for not inspecting 2 Police Stations and 9 Outposts have been scrutinised and found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the inspection work done by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police inspected the following offices during the year :—

	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
(*a*) Correspondence Branch	12	10	22
(*b*) Accounts Branch	12	10	22
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers	6	4	10
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head-quarters	25	26	51
Police Outposts	5	2	7
	60	52	112

During the year Mr. G. S. Wilson visited Delhi, Bombay, Godhra, Broach, Nasik, Dharwar, Kanara and Belgaum, and I visited Bombay Suburban District, Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Police Training School for inspection and other duties.

Statement "E" Armament.

36. During the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine ·410 bore muskets were purchased from the Kirkee Arsenal as the third instalment sanctioned by the Government of India for the rearmament of the Police Force in certain districts of the Presidency proper.

Punishments.

37. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 469 against 449 in 1932. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·64 during the year as against 2·50 in 1932. Of the total punishments inflicted, 455 were departmental and 14 judicial, as against 423 and 26 respectively in the year before. In the Northern Range the total number of punishments inflicted was 243 while in the Southern Range it was 226. The districts recording the highest and the lowest percentages of punishments were B. B. & C. I. Railway (5·92) and Ahmedabad (·71).

Extra drill was awarded in 1,002 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 891 in 1932. These punishments are not included in Statement E.

Rewards.

38. The King's Police Medal, Indian Police Medal and Indian titles were conferred on the officers and men named below :—

The King's Police Medal.

Lalkhan Abdullakhan, Head Constable.

Babaji Jiwaji, Constable.

The Indian Police Medal.

Mr. D. A. Laher, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. D. P. Nikam, Inspector of Police.

Mr. L. T. Chandavarkar, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Mr. P. M. Smith, Sergeant.

Shivsing Bhavansing, Constable.

Maganji Gulabji, Constable.

Subha Dulba, Constable.

Kushta Sandlo, Constable.

Rao Saheb.

Mr. Manibhai Khandubhai Desai, Inspector of Police.

The number of rewards by Good Service Tickets and money rewards was 7,479 during the year under report as against 7,174 in 1932.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper during 1933–34 was Rs. 33,541 as against Rs. 35,780 in 1932–33.

Education.

39. In an actual strength of 633 officers and 17,070 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 633 and 12,355 respectively against 629 and 11,911 in 1932. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 69·91 in 1932 to 73·36 in the year under report.

The primary schools established at certain Headquarters, viz. Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Resignations.

40. During the year there was again a further fall in the number of resignations which decreased from 143 in 1932 to 131.

The figures of resignations during the quinquennium were :—

1929	267
1930	234
1931	172
1932	143
1933	131

It would seem that the economic depression is largely responsible for the progressive diminution in resignations.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

41. The number of vacancies rose from 365 in 1932 to 401 in the year under report. The largest number of vacancies was on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (51) followed by Nasik (28) and Surat (27).

There were 1,041 enlistments during the year under report as against 964 in 1932. The number of casualties in the force inclusive of deaths, rose from 977 in 1932 to 1,098 in the year under report. Of these, 637 or a percentage of 58·01 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 531 or a percentage of 54·35 in 1932.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated 11th April 1931, 39 men of the depressed classes were enlisted during the year under report.

At present there is no scarcity of well-educated recruits for the Unarmed Branch which is probably due to trade depression and increasing unemployment.

Health.

42. The health statistics for the year under report when compared with those for 1932 show that there was improvement only in eight districts, and deterioration in the remaining fourteen. The increase of sickness was most marked in Dharwar, Kanara and Belgaum districts, where the proportion of sick policemen to strength was 182·10, 352·66 and 87·46 respectively against 94·08, 294·15 and 61·51.

The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (352·66) followed by Kolaba (187·97), Dharwar (182·10), Sholapur (159·47), Thana (136·95) and Ratnagiri (119·14).

The increase in sickness is mostly attributable to the prevalence of Malaria due to unseasonable and heavy rains in many districts. Inadequate and unsuitable housing accommodation in many instances available to the constabulary is also a contributory cause.

Escapes and Recaptures.

43. During the year under report 71 persons escaped, 18 from jails and lockups, 48 from Police custody, and 5 from the custody of the Village Police as against a total of 80 in the year before. Of the 71 persons who escaped 52 were recaptured, and the remaining 19 were at large at the end of the year.

Supply.

44. A sum of Rs. 2,17,568 was spent during the financial year 1933–34 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper as against Rs. 2,31,092 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 13,524.

Inspection of Shops Dealing in (1) Arms and Ammunition, and (2) Explosives.

45. During the year under report, the number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 212, and 207 of these were inspected by gazetted Police Officers. The shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licenses) numbered 1,258 during the year, out of which 1,003 were inspected by gazetted Police Officers.

Work of the Prosecuting staff.

46. The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors was 4,225 as against 5,633 in 1932. The decrease of 1,408 cases is largely due to the comparative absence of cases arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Convictions were obtained in 3,514 cases as against 4,832 in the year before, yielding a percentage of 83·13 against 85·87 in 1932.

The percentages of convictions obtained during the quinquennium were :—

1929	71·58
1930	74·08
1931	79·87
1932	85·87
1933	83·13

Although the percentage of convictions obtained during the year under report is slightly lower than that of 1932 the results are satisfactory when it is taken into consideration that the number of cases conducted in 1933 contained comparatively few Civil Disobedience Movement cases which figured to a larger extent in 1932, and convictions in which were almost cent per cent. The highest percentage was secured by the Ahmednagar district (91·27) followed by Poona (89·58), Bombay Suburban District (89·47), Surat (88·67) and Ratnagiri (88·24).

Head Constables conducted 7,622 cases against 8,678 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 6,629 or 86·97 per cent. against 7,501 or 86·43 per cent. in the previous year.

Drill.

47. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, remarks as under :—

"At all the Head Quarters which I inspected during the year under report I have found a high standard of efficiency, and in some cases an improvement. Relieved from the strain of the Civil Disobedience Movement, which almost disappeared during the year, the officers found more time to devote to the training of the men."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, remarks :—

"As a result of my recent inspections, I can safely say that a satisfactory standard was maintained."

From what I have seen during the course of my tours of inspection I am in agreement with the above remarks, and consider that the drill of the men at Head Quarters exhibits a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

Musketry.

48. In all the 20 districts in the Presidency proper, the men armed with the ·303 rifle were put through the course according to the revised rules introduced with effect from the beginning of the year under report. Of the total number of 954 men put through the course, 940 completed all the seven classification practices prescribed for competition shooting, of whom 785 qualified as marksmen, as compared with 1,012, 996 and 175 respectively in 1932. The percentage of marksmen to total armed strength put through the course during the year was 82·28 as against 17·29 in the year before. The striking difference in the percentage, indicated by the figures given above, is due to the adoption of the revised course which, though suitable for Police requirements, is considerably simpler than the previous one. Whether the course as introduced since the beginning of 1933 needs any stiffening or alteration is a matter which is at present under my consideration. A Head Constable of the Ahmedabad District was the best shot in the Presidency proper having scored 140 points out of a maximum of 141, and won the highest prize.

The results relating to ordinary Armed Police are complicated by the fact that ·410 muskets have not yet been supplied to all districts. The six districts of Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba were supplied with ·410 muskets in the year 1930–31, while those of Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ratnagiri, B. B. & C. I. Railway, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, Thana, East Khandesh, Satara, Ahmednagar, Bombay Suburban District, Surat and Ahmedabad were similarly armed during the years 1932–33 and 1933–34. The Superintendents of all the districts mentioned above, except those of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay Suburban District and Thana, were able to put the men of the ordinary Armed Police through the musketry course for 1933 with the ·410 muskets, while the Superintendents of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay Suburban District, Thana, Kaira and Panch Mahals had to put their men through the course with ·476 muskets, as the ·410 muskets were not received by them in time. In

the year under review, therefore, 6,451 men of the ordinary Armed Police of all districts were put through the course of musketry shooting either with the ·410 or the ·476 muskets. Of these 6,123 completed the full course of practices, and 2,543 qualified as marksmen as against 6,104, 5,829 and 1,793 respectively in 1932. It is difficult to compare the results of musketry shooting of the ordinary Armed Police for 1933 with those of the previous years owing to the lack of uniformity in armament.

In the Presidency proper 639 officers were armed with revolvers, and 549 of these completed the full course of practices, 128 qualifying as marksmen. The corresponding figures for the year 1932 were 652, 560 and 129 respectively. In the year under review three officers, viz. officiating Head Quarters Inspector, Ahmedabad district, Head Quarters Sub-Inspector, Panch Mahals district, and the Head Quarters Sub-Inspector, Poona District, scored the maximum number of points obtainable, viz. 120 each, and were awarded the highest prize.

Buildings.

49. During the financial year 1933–34, an allotment of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned under "Major Works" for the completion of the project of constructing 120 additional quarters for the Head Quarters Police at Surat.

The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 47,500 as against Rs. 35,280 in 1932–33, and that for "Petty Construction and Repairs" was Rs. 25,000 as against Rs. 26,750 in the year before.

In view of the curtailment of the allotments sanctioned for "Minor Works" in recent years, it has only been possible to finance works of extreme urgency. The situation in this respect is deteriorating every year owing to the accumulation of works required, and increasing dilapidation of buildings requiring replacement. The natural sequence to this in the near future will be a very heavy bill for replacements and drastic repairs which it will be difficult to meet.

In previous reports references have been made regarding the necessity of providing suitable housing for the Police, but I consider it necessary to bring this point once more to notice. In 1930 a comprehensive survey of the housing conditions of the Police in the Presidency proper was furnished to Government, together with a report on the position in regard to Police Major Works. During the last four years, on account of the financial situation there has been, practically, a complete suspension of building operations.

Apart from this the question of the revision of the standard designs for the quarters of Police officers and men is still under the consideration of Government, and the undertaking of any building operations in this connection is not possible until the revised plans have been approved by Government.

In regard to "Major Works" the most urgent need at the present time is the construction of additional quarters for the Sholapur Armed Police,

and the housing of the Thana and Bombay Suburban District Head Quarters Police. Of the above the cases of Sholapur and Thana are of imperative necessity.

In Sholapur 68 men are living in hired chawls, while 137 men are living in hired houses scattered about the city. It is unnecessary to dilate upon this unsatisfactory position from the point of view of supervision, discipline, and accessibility of the men in case of emergency.

In the case of Thana, the Lines have been condemned for many years, and are generally falling down. It is very probable that Government will be faced at any moment with the necessity of providing house rent on an extensive scale owing to the sudden collapse of most of the quarters.

I would like to point out that there are Minor Works to the extent of two lakhs of rupees awaiting allotment of funds, while there are 235 Major Works costing Rs. 1,05,00,000 waiting to be financed.

Village Police.

50. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 245 cases during the year under report, as against 319 in the previous year. 309 Village Policemen were rewarded as against 330 in 1932. Of these 117 were rewarded by the grant of Good Service Tickets and commendatory certificates, and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 1,603. On the other hand 554 Village Police were reported for neglect of duty of whom 536 were punished departmentally as against 722 and 358 respectively in 1932. 58 Village Police who were concerned in the commission of cognizable crime, were prosecuted with the result that 41 were convicted.

Sustained efforts were made by Gazetted Police Officers to instruct the Village Police in their duties in connection with the prevention and detection of crime, but I doubt whether such efforts are productive of material results. If it were possible to raise the standard of the Village Police, and to bring them into a state of even minimum efficiency, then a part of the burden which, at present, falls on the District Police might be removed. It is not possible, however, under the conditions by which they are constituted to bring about this desirable state of affairs. Retrenchment of Police Stations and Outposts in the past, coupled with a rigid curtailment of patrolling, owing to the exigencies of the financial situation, have to a large extent resulted in the withdrawal of the District Police from rural tracts. In such circumstances a well organized Village Police would be of material assistance, and should form the connecting link between the District Police and the rural population.

A scheme is now under consideration for handing over, as far as possible, to the Village Police the duty of the service of summonses issued by Courts of Law. This procedure should have a tendency to raise the status of the Village Policemen, but, at the same time, it cannot be denied that it will also still further alienate the District Police from contact with the rural population.

51. *Bhil trouble in the Godhra taluka and Eastern Mahals of the Broach and Panch Mahals District.*—Owing to the delay in the arrival of the rains the condition of the Bhils in the Eastern Mahals, and of Naikdas and Bhils in Godhra Taluka, became very precarious. These people live from hand to mouth and have no reserve to fall back upon. They were unable to get anything from the village Bania on credit, and the result was that they commenced a campaign of thefts and petty burglaries in almost all of which grain or food supplies were stolen. The situation was kept under control by strengthening the Police in the affected areas, and also by the opening of works by the Public Works Department, Local Board and Municipality. The Superintendent of Police with the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had camped in the affected areas, and this had the desired effect of restoring confidence in the people in general, and especially in shopkeepers of Jhalod.

Incidence of Note.

Labour strike at the New Pratap Mills, Dhulia.—Owing to trade depression the management of this mill decided to close down from 1st September 1933, and one month's notice was given to the workers. The employees, however, came out on strike on 19th August owing to the refusal on the part of the management to pay wages on that date, instead of on the 23rd of the month—the usual date.

On the afternoon of 19th August, 1,800 out of the 2,000 employees came out on strike, and the next day the number reached 1,950. The strike was fanned by communist propaganda, and to prevent any breach of the peace an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was passed by the District Magistrate prohibiting meetings and processions within the limits of Dhulia Municipality, and a radius of five miles round. On the 21st August the mill was declared closed by the management. On 23rd August a number of strikers who had gathered at the gate of the mill, tried to rush the Police cordon, and assaulted the Head Quarters Jamadar who was in command. A mild lathi charge had to be resorted to and was effective in restoring order. Meetings were then held outside the prohibited area, and a "Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union" was formed for the purpose of maintaining the strike. On 9th October 1933 the mill was again opened when 1,141 workers presented themselves for work. The strikers resorted to coercive picketting and terrorism, and assaults were not uncommon. The result of this was the further closing of the mill till 1st November 1933 when lorries were employed by the management to convey willing workers from the suburbs to the mill. On the 15th November the strikers attempted to prevent the lorries from plying, and when ordered by the Police to disperse, showed signs of a defiant attitude. They were therefore dispersed by a cane charge, and stringent measures were taken to put down any terrorism. The number of workers gradually increased until a normal state of affairs was reached.

Several petty strikes also occurred at certain industrial centres in the Presidency proper, but none of them was of a serious nature.

Sinhasta Fair at Nasik and Trimbak.—The third part of Sinhasta Fair from 5th March 1933 to 23rd July 1933 passed off quietly. There was no rush of Bairagis, and the number of pilgrims was normal.

Godavari Floods in Nasik City.—Owing to continuous heavy rains the river Godavari rose to the highest flood level recorded since 1896. Many houses, which were in a dilapidated condition, and situated on the banks of the river collapsed, but owing to the timely precautions taken by the Police in having such buildings vacated no loss of life occurred. Some Bairagis who were marooned on the roofs of the temples in the river bed were rescued with great difficulty by the Police. Assistance was also rendered to the shopkeepers in the cloth bazaar in removing their goods, and any serious damage was thus prevented.

Communal tension at Malegaon.—Since the occurrence of the incident mentioned in the Annual Administration Report for 1932, the feelings of the two communities continue to be strained, and a party of 16 Armed Policemen has been retained there to avoid any further serious trouble. In this connection the District Magistrate, Nasik, has observed as under :—

"The armed party was retained at Malegaon, and it is clear that such an armed reserve is permanently necessary there. The town has a long history of communal tension and riots, and with a population of ignorant and largely unemployed Momin weavers, the tactics of some of the younger Hindus in religious matters may provoke an outburst at any time. I suggest that an increased armed force be made permanent at Malegaon."

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Poona by rail on the 28th of July 1933 and left for Bombay on the 1st August 1933. The usual intensive Police arrangements were made in connection with his railway journeys through this Presidency, and during his halt in Poona.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

52. The School, as usual, reopened after the December vacation on 4th January 1933. Mr. H. B. Kidd was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

During the year the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates shown against them :—

(1) Mr. Z. Z. Ahmed .. 7th February 1933.

(2) Mr. A. E. Davies ..
(3) Mr. R. H. Simpson .. } 21st November 1933.

The following directly appointed Deputy Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates mentioned against them :—

(1) Mr. H. A. Critchell .. 3rd January 1933.

(2) Mr. V. A. Turnbull .. 5th January 1933.

(3) Mr. S. J. M. Peerzada .. 11th March 1933.

Twenty-nine students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1933, and 30 for the subsequent course in July 1933.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1933, out of 24 students who appeared, 23 passed successfully (two with honours). One student, who could not appear for the first final examination owing to illness, was allowed an extension of one more term with the usual School allowances. He appeared subsequently for the final examination and passed.

Out of 21 students who appeared at the second final examination, which took place in November 1933, 18 passed successfully (none with honours).

The general health of the School was good throughout the year except for two cases of typhoid fever. In both cases the students recovered.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

The Police Training School officers and students furnished a guard of honour when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Sir Frederick Sykes visited Nasik Police Head Quarters on 14th February 1933.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, C.S.I., the then Inspector General of Police, visited the School from 25th February 1933 to 4th March 1933, and 1 visited the School in December 1933 and distributed prizes to the successful students.

On 4th May 1933 Mr. A. S. Holland, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, gave an interesting lecture to the students and officers at the School on the subject of escapes of prisoners from Police custody. Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant, M.C., District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, also delivered a lecture on 7th August 1933 on "Prevention of crime, more especially in urban areas".

Mr. W. Godwin, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with the help of Sergeant Burke and one Drill Instructor, gave a very useful demonstration on "Jiu-Jitsu" exercises at the School.

Mr. Kidd, ably assisted by Mr. Phadke and other members of the staff of Instructors, maintained an efficient standard of work throughout the year.

Administrative Changes.

53. The administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) Transfer of the jurisdiction of Pandu, Naswadi, Wadia, Dodka and Baroda Cantonment Police Stations, and Mandwa and Boriad Outposts in the Panch Mahals District, from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India as a result of the transfer of the control and administration of the Rewa Kantha Agency from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India.

(2) Opening of an Outpost at Khergam in Chikhli Taluka of the Surat District.

(3) Conversion of Versowa Road Patrol into an Outpost in the Bombay Suburban District.

(4) Abolition of Bhandup Road Patrol and Mahul Outpost in the Bombay Suburban District.

(5) Opening of an Outpost at Dahisar under Kalyan Taluka Police Station in the Thana District.

(6) Opening of an Outpost at Moshi in Haveli Taluka of the Poona District.

(7) Splitting up of the Poona Cantonment Police Station into three Police Stations, viz., Poona Cantonment, Poona Civil Lines, Poona Military Lines.

(8) Transfer of the Police jurisdiction over the Mehsana-Viramgam section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, to the Baroda Durbar.

Miscellaneous.

54. During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 2,468 was afforded to 58 families of deceased members of the Constabulary from the "Widows' Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 3,298 to 52 families in the previous year.

2,152 officer sand men and 8 clerks joined the General Provident Fund, and 86 officers and men took out Post Office Life Assurance Policies.

500 Policemen were sued for indebtedness in civil courts as against 448 in 1932.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in the various districts continued to function satisfactorily.

Needs of the Department.

55. The housing and building requirements of the Department have already been mentioned in paragraph 49 of this report. Other needs which have already been brought to the notice of Government include the following :—

(1) Opening of a branch for the training of Head Constables at the Police Training School, Nasik.

(2) Opening of a Detective Training School at Nasik.

(3) The division into two charges of the districts of :—

(*a*) Poona,

(*b*) Ahmedabad.

Of the above, No. (1) was sanctioned by Government, but its introduction has been delayed in view of the financial situation. Scheme No. (2) has been under consideration for many years, and has been recognised as an urgent administrative necessity.

The division of the districts of Poona and Ahmedabad into two charges is a question which will have to be considered in the not far distant future.

A very important matter which is at present engaging my attention is a reorganization of the whole Force with a view to bring it into line with modern conditions. The last reorganization took place 12 years ago,

since when conditions have changed in several respects. The enormous increase in motor traffic and increased facilities for transport alone necessitate a review of the present distribution and strength of the Force. A scheme of this nature requires thorough investigation, and it will be some time before the results are available for the information of Government.

I also propose to introduce a scheme which will ensure the systematic training of all Police recruits. At the present time no uniform method for such training exists.

Salient Features.

56. An outstanding feature of the year was the collapse of the Civil Disobedience Movement which had given so much trouble during the previous years. This matter has already been mentioned in paragraph 25 of this report. The practical cessation of the Movement enabled the Police to devote more of their time to their normal duty of prevention and detection of crime, which duty had been seriously interfered with while their energies continued to be dissipated in combating the activities of the Civil Disobedience campaign.

In regard to crime, the year was marked by a material decrease under all the important heads, namely, (1) Reported, (2) Serious, and (3) True crime disposed of. A very satisfactory feature is the large drop in dacoities and burglaries.

Greater use was made of section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and greater activity was displayed by the Police in making use of the security sections; the number of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, rose by 110 during the year. There was also a marked increase in non-cognizable crime.

In regard to the general work and conduct of the Police during the year, I have nothing but praise for the manner in which officers and men have carried out their duties, and contributed to the satisfactory results of the year. A high standard of efficiency has been maintained together with a spirit of steadfast loyalty and devotion to duty.

Concluding Remarks.

57. During the year under review six Indian Police officers, and four officers from the Bombay Provincial Police Service retired. Three recruits were appointed to the Indian Police, and three to the Bombay Provincial Police Services.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, writes :—

" * * * I think, however, the following officers were worthy of special mention for their industry, their initiative and promptitude and success :—

Superintendents of Police.

Messrs. A. W. Pryde and N. M. Kamte, Rao Bahadur T. D. Vaswani and Mr. H. G. Lang, O.B.E.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Khan Bahadur N. D. Shroff, Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala, Mr. D. A. Laher, Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, and Mr. M. V. Nabar."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, remarks :—

" In refraining from mentioning any Superintendents or Sub-Divisional Officers by name on the ground of my having been in charge of the Range for so short a time, I feel I am saving myself a difficult task, for, it would not have been easy to find names to omit."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, writes :—

" As regards the personnel of the Department, I do not feel justified this year (after comparatively short experience) in making any differences of commendation. I must content by expressing my thanks and satisfaction to all officers for their services rendered during the year."

While endorsing the commendatory remarks on the officers mentioned by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, I would add the names of the following who deserve mention for their good work during the year :—

Superintendents of Police.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman.

Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton.

Assistant Superintendnts of Police.

Mr. J. Abernethy.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. V. R. Phadke.

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E.

Mr. C. W. Condon.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks :—

" * * * The crime statistics showed that the Police administration in the Division is definitely improving in all directions. The Commissioner endorses the views of the District Superintendents of Police and the Deputy Inspector General of Police regarding the good work of the Police Force in general and of the officers particularly mentioned by them."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

" As far as the Central Division Districts in the Northern Range are concerned, I have great pleasure in endorsing Mr. Holland's remarks about the marked improvement effected during the year by the District Superintendents of Police and their staffs in the Ahmednagar and Bombay Suburban Districts. As regards the Southern Range districts of this Division, I have similarly great pleasure in endorsing Mr. Bailey's remarks about the good work done by the District Superintendents of Police in the three districts of this Division in his Range."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

" The efficiency of the force has been well maintained and their morale is reported to be good."

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath worked as Assistant to the Inspector General of Police throughout the year. I am indebted to him for the able, conscientious and expeditious manner in which he carried out the exacting duties which pertain to his appointment.

Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere was Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1933 to 25th April 1933, and Mr. D. F. P. Reid from 26th April 1933 to the end of the year. They both carried out their duties with commendable zeal and thoroughness.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, from 1st January 1933 to 18th May 1933, when he handed over charge to Mr. P. M. Stewart, and took over the control of the Criminal Investigation Department. He administered both charges with zeal and ability.

Mr. A. S. Holland officiated in the Northern Range throughout the year, and was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. P. M. Stewart officiated in the Southern Range from 19th May 1933 till 30th October 1933 when Mr. Bailey assumed charge.

Lastly, I place on record my appreciation of the good work done by my office staff, and the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency. My Office Superintendent, Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin, as usual, exercised able control, and was of great assistance to me during the year.

Rao Saheb S. M. Betrabet, the Head Clerk, also deserves mention.

E. E. TURNER,
Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX "A".

Incidence of Crime per 1,000 of Population.

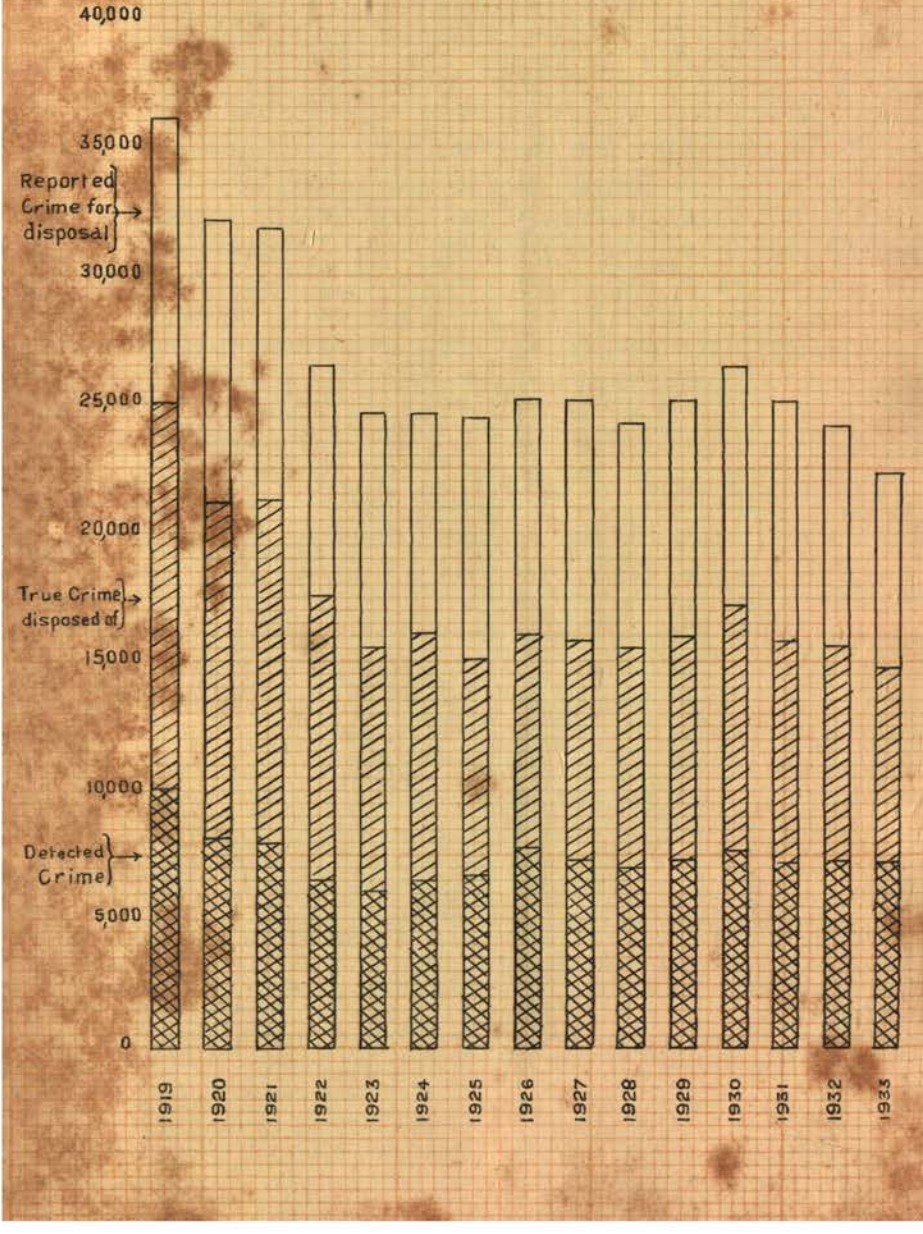
APPENDIX A (Referred to in paragraph 5).

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1933.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1933. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1933	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 1933	Dacoity, 1933	Robbery, 1933	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, 1933	Thefts (including cattle thefts), 1933	Cases of receiving stolen property, 1933	Total serious crime 1933	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·40	·02	·03	·01	·01	·30	·41	·04	·83	
2. Broach	1·27	·03	·01	·02	·02	·34	·32	·02	·79	
3. Kaira	1·63	·02	·01	·01	·03	·41	·49	·01	1·02	
4. Panch Mahals	1·54	·04	·01	·01	·06	·42	·50	·02	1·09	
5. Surat	·98	·01	·01	...	·008	·22	·29	·01	·56	
6. Thana	1·39	·01	·009	·009	·05	·43	·41	·01	·96	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	3·90	·03	·02	·005	·10	·82	1·73	·02	2·74	
8. Ahmednagar	·64	·01	·001	·01	·02	·18	·29	·01	·45	
9. East Khandesh	1·12	·01	·009	·02	·04	·39	·40	·007	·89	
10. West Khandesh	·91	·01	·005	·01	·04	·25	·30	·007	·64	
11. Nasik	1·38	·02	·004	·01	·04	·45	·47	·01	1·02	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·33	·02	·01	·01	·03	·36	·46	·01	·92	
12. Poona	1·32	·01	·007	·008	·02	·28	·64	·02	1·01	
13. Satara	·77	·02	·005	·007	·02	·20	·24	·01	·52	
14. Sholapur	1·14	·01	·005	·01	·04	·29	·43	·01	·81	
15. Belgaum	·73	·03	·01	·009	·02	·18	·32	·007	·49	
16. Bijapur	·67	·01	·005	·01	·02	·18	·20	·02	·47	
17. Dharwar	·95	·02	·007	·003	·03	·28	·30	·02	·68	
18. Kanara	·60	·01	·007	·002	·01	·18	·20	·007	·44	
19. Kolaba	·56	·01	·006	...	·009	·14	·21	·006	·39	
20. Ratnagiri	·28	·004	·003	...	·005	·07	·12	·002	·21	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	·89	·02	·006	·004	·02	·21	·36	·01	·65	
Total, for Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·10	·02	·009	·009	·03	·28	·41	·01	·78	

APPENDIX 'B' (REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 10).

POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I.P.C. (CLASSES I TO V) FOR THE PRESIDENCY PROPER FROM 1919 TO 1933.



APPENDIX C (Referred to in paragraph 20).

Details regarding persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year 2	Number ordered to furnish security 3	Number who furnished security 4	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 5	Number who went to jail in default of security 6	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year 7	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) 8
Northern Range	1932	1,243	790	542	...	248	289	78·68
	1933	1,196	739	466	...	273	219	75·64
Southern Range	1932	900	473	344	...	129	221	69·66
	1933	1,057	597	434	...	163	219	71·24
Total	1932	2,143	1,263	886	...	377	460	75·04
	1933	2,253	1,336	900	...	436	438	73·61

APPENDIX D (Referred to in paragraph 30).

Statement showing the statistics regarding Motor Vehicles for the year 1933.

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses		"A" Permits		"B" Permits	
	Registered	Re-registered	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad ...	357	1,926	532	1,739	141	263	257	417
Broach ...	6	101	22	137	12	25	10	34
Kaira ...	46	268	61	370	101	129	62	204
Panch Mahals ...	11	91	...	108	16	45	31	54
Surat ...	82	644	211	797	118	167	157	206
Thana ...	25	338	31	351	53	189	52	269
Bombay Suburban District.	122	863	118	445	220	41	187	161
Ahmednagar ...	73	369	149	714	120	175	135	228
East Khandesh ...	10	285	61	602	114	203	129	283
West Khandesh ...	16	437	92	486	46	208	88	232
Nasik ...	58	561	98	668	147	298	214	360
Total, Northern Range.	806	5,881	1,375	6,417	1,085	1,743	1,317	2,448
Poona ...	353	2,090	852	2,893	286	346	370	467
Satara ...	41	346	87	645	176	238	204	359
Sholapur ...	65	411	107	611	65	147	106	215
Belgaum ...	140	648	171	956	294	378	296	467
Bijapur ...	34	159	57	301	63	121	21	202
Dharwar ...	46	1	84	806	74	231	20	401
Kanara ...	19	177	43	374	58	111	42	206
Kolaba ...	20	251	39	320	99	141	59	196
Ratnagiri ...	17	216	49	372	57	176	76	249
Total, Southern Range.	735	4,299	1,489	7,278	1,172	1,934	1,191	2,762
Grand Total ...	1,541	10,180	2,864	13,695	2,257	3,677	2,511	5,210

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE :

Poona, 26th May 1934.

FROM

E. E. TURNER, Esquire, I.P.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY ;
Home Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1933, together with the usual accompaniments, submitted by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

2. The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, has no remarks to offer on the Report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E. E. TURNER,
Inspector-General of Police.

MO-III Bk K 32—*a* (Crim.)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND THE CITY OF BOMBAY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1933.

Registered Members.

1. The total number of registered members belonging to all tribes including mixed gangs at the end of 1932 was 19,858 compared with 9,565 at the end of 1933. The considerable decrease in the registered population at the end of 1933 is mainly due to the fact that the registered population of the Waghris of Kaira District had to be removed from registration owing to the cancellation of their former notifications. They are now registered anew and controlled under the new Rules.

Changes during the year.

2. During the year under report 2,335 members of different tribes and gangs were registered, 116 died, 1,834 were removed from the register for improvement in character, and 10,563, were struck off from the register for other reasons. The large increase in members struck off is largely due to the Settlement of the question of Dharalas and Waghris of Kaira district as explained in paragraph 17 below.

Internments and Transfers.

3. There were 124 registered members sent under the orders of Government to the places mentioned below :—

Settlements—(Under Section 16) ..	..	122
Other Provinces—(Under Section 13)	..	2
		124

4. The total registered population at the end of the year was 9,565, of whom 4,193 are subject to the provisions of Section 10 and 5,372 are restricted under Section 11 of the Act. 634 registrees were absconding and 385 were in jail at the end of the year.

5. These figures all relate to members outside settlements. Details relating to all registered members of different tribes and gangs are shown in Statement No. I accompanying the report.

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

6. During the year no new tribes, gangs or mixed gangs were declared under Section 3 except the Bhars and Pasis of the United Provinces, whose case was under consideration during 1933 and orders were issued in 1934. The proposals from Ahmednagar and Poona to bring certain Thakars residing on the bordering villages of these two districts under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act mentioned in the last year's report are still under scrutiny.

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Two more proposals to bring some persons under the Criminal Tribes Act were received from Ahmednagar. One of them had to be dropped for want of sufficient evidence. The other has been scrutinized and returned for submission now in the official and formal manner.

7. The following tables give details of members struck off the register by Districts and by Tribes separately :—

Additions to, and removals from, the Register.

According to Districts.

District.	Number struck off the register owing to			
	Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Ahmedabad	2	..	..	2
Broach	1	..	..	1
Kaira	1	..	10,454	10,455
Thana	5	..	29	34
Bombay Suburban District ..	..	1	..	1
Ahmednagar	22	121	39	182
East Khandesh	10	601	7	618
West Khandesh	22	324	4	350
Nasik	6	62	1	69
Poona	4	5	..	9
Satara	15	14	11	40
Sholapur	6	156	18	180
Belgaum	1	67	..	68
Bijapur	14	483	..	497
Dharwar	6	..	..	6
Kanara	1	..	..	1
Kolaba	..	..	..	..
Total ..	116	1,834	10,563	12,513

According to Tribes.

Tribe.	Number struck off the register owing to			
	Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Bagdi	1	..	..	1
Bauria	..	..	..	..
Berad	8	168	3	179
Bhampta Rajput	2	..	9	11
Bhampta Takari	7	33	1	41
Bhil	28	598	4	630
Chhaparband	..	..	..	..
Dharala	..	..	378	378
Futgudi	4	..	29	33
Haranshikari	7	32	31	70
Kaikadi	2	29	3	34
Kammi	..	2	..	2
Katbu	2	19	..	21
Kathodi	1	..	..	1
Koli	2	10	..	12
Lamani	11	444	..	455
Mang	3	3	2	8
Mang Garudi	18	361	17	396
Ramoshi	12	11	..	23
Sansia	2	10	..	12
Tadvi	..	30	2	32
Thakar	2	4	..	6
Vanjari	..	25	5	30
Waddar	..	8	..	8
Waghri	2	..	10,077	10,079
Mixed Gang	2	47	2	51
Total ..	116	1,834	10,563	12,513

The fluctuation in the numbers of members added to and removed from the register is mainly due to the working of the new Notifications and Rules with the new policy underlying them regarding the control of criminal tribesmen.

8. The number of members of all Criminal Tribes added and struck off during the past three years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Number added during the year.	Number struck off owing to		
		Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.
1930	1,447	275	472	586
1931	946	247	1,611	540
1932	707	123	659	342
1933	2,362	116	1,834	10,563

During the year several cases came to notice of persons, whose registration had been cancelled in previous years but who had to be registered again for having reverted to crime.

9. The following statement shows convictions under the Indian Penal Code according to Tribes :—

Convictions.

Name of the tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Berad	..	1	6	24	3	30	9	55
Bhampta Rajput ..	..	..	6	3	..	..	6	3
Bhampta Takari ..	..	..	9	1	..	2	9	3
Bhil	..	..	18	214	19	76	37	290
Chhaparband	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dharala	..	..	40	223	4	158	44	381
Futgudi	..	..	10	3	..	..	10	3
Haranshikari	..	..	3	3	9	..	12	3
Kaikadi	..	..	3	21	4	6	7	27
Kammi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Katbu	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5
Kathodi	..	..	..	94	..	29	..	123
Koli	..	..	..	8	3	26	3	34
Lamani	..	..	3	13	1	5	4	18
Mang	..	..	8	66	2	4	10	70
Mang Garudi	..	..	28	31	9	7	37	38
Ramoshi	..	..	4	32	2	3	6	35
Sansi	..	..	10	14	2	1	12	15
Tadvi	..	..	3	16	1	1	4	17
Thakor	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	6
Vanjari	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	13
Waddar	..	..	8	22	2	7	10	29
Waghri	..	2	18	30	..	6	18	38
Mixed Gang	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..
Total ..	..	3	181	836	62	369	243	1,208

From the big differences between offences committed by registered and unregistered members, it is legitimate to infer that registration is a satisfactory preventive measure against crime.

10. The following statement shows the percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population according to Tribes :—

Name of the tribe.	Number of registered members at the close of th year.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Bound over unde Section 118, Criminal Procedure Code, and Section 24 of the Act.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population (2 decimal points only).
Bagdi ..	17	..	....	..	..	..
Bauria ..	3	..	1	..	1	33·33
Berad ..	471	9	1	17	27	5·73
Bhampta Rajput.	190	6	10	48	64	33·68
Bhampta Takari.	202	9	1	14	24	11·88
Bhil ..	1,900	37	6	83	126	6·63
Chhaparband ..	4	..	....	..	..	..
Dharala ..	1,531	44	12	..	56	3·66
Futgudi ..	195	10	....	..	10	5·13
Haranshikari ..	698	12	2	27	41	5·87
Kaikadi ..	134	7	1	4	12	8·96
Kammi ..	18	..	....	..	..	..
Katbu ..	133	..	....	3	3	2·26
Kathodi ..	29	..	....	2	2	6·90
Koli ..	172	3	....	9	12	6·98
Lamani ..	1,311	4	....	39	43	3·28
Mang ..	423	10	....	7	17	4·02
Mang Garudi ..	512	37	10	38	85	16·6
Ramoshi ..	597	6	....	25	31	5·19
Sansia ..	250	12	....	28	40	16·0
Tadvi ..	86	4	....	6	10	11·63
Thakor ..	77	..	....	2	2	2·6
Vanjari ..	40	..	....	3	3	7·5
Waddar ..	191	10	3	20	33	17·28
Waghri ..	277	18	4	2	24	8·66
Salat Waghri ..	3	..	....	..	..	..
Mixed Gang ..	101	5	1	3	9	8·91
Total ..	9,565	243	52	380	675	7·06

11. Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other laws as compared with the preceding three years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Section 118 of Criminal Procedure Code.	For cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population.
1930 ..	21,902	286	18	42	694	1,040	4·75
1931 ..	20,352	363	11	14	542	930	4·52
1932 ..	19,858	312	75	18	368	773	3·89
1933 ..	9,565	243	45	20	387	695	7·27

The percentage of convictions of registered population shows an increase over the last three years. But this is due to the considerable decrease in the figures of the registered population as mentioned in paragraph 1 above. If one were to include a reasonable number of Waghris in the registered population (as were in fact eventually added thereto), so making a total population of, say, 19,000: the percentage of convictions works out to about 3·65. There is thus no reason for alarm or adverse criticism about the figure of 7·27 per cent.

12. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*—During the year under report 1,655 members of the Criminal Tribes were convicted of cognizable offences, and under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, 308 convictions were obtained against registered members and 1,347 against unregistered members. 1,017 members were convicted of offences against property as against 1,056 of the last year, a decrease of 39 over the figures of last year. Three unregistered persons have been convicted for offences against coinage.

(2) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 21.—This year 4 members as against 6 last year were dealt with for avoiding registration.

(3) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 22.—Under this Section 380 registered members were convicted as against 366 last year. The figure shows an increase by 14 over the figure of the last year. These cases relate mainly to absconders some of whom were traced in other Provinces: this Act is thus still effective in retrieving such fugitives.

Instances of the wrong application of sub-sections of Section 22 still continue to be noticed. In two Districts the District Magistrates had to approach the High Court to get the sub-sections corrected.

(4) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 24.—Under this Section 7 registered members were convicted as against 2 in the last year and 11 in 1931.

(5) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section* 23.—The number of persons liable for enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Act and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light are shown in Columns 18 and 19 of Statement II and II-A appended. Out of 25 persons liable for enhanced punishment 11 were actually dealt with under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

13. 175 settlers from different Settlements, as compared with 203 settlers last year, were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report.

Absconders.

14. There were 634 registered members absconding at the end of the year as against 496 in 1932. During the year 242 absconders were apprehended. 380 were prosecuted under Section 22. Generally, absconders are not traced unless and until they are apprehended for some other crime. Closer supervision by the Village Police is necessary in this respect: it is hoped that the new Rules, when better known and understood, will help materially in this question.

15. Every registered member of a Criminal Tribe subject to Section 10 (1) (*a*), unless specially exempted, is required to report himself daily to the Village Headman between 8 and 9 p.m. The provision for paying domiciliary visits at night by Police Officers to verify the presence of the registered members is proving satisfactory for checking criminal activities.

Roll Call.

In Sholapur District 4 Waddars of Pandharpur Town and in Dharwar District 2 Lamanis, 2 Waddars and 1 Berad were found absent at such domiciliary visits and were dealt with under the Act.

16. The pamphlet "Instructions on the duties of a Police Patel under the Criminal Tribes Act" has been distributed among all Village Headmen and it is hoped that it will be productive of improvement in future. But one must wait with patience for any marked improvement. One knows too well the very conservative ideas of these Headmen and they will require a lot of coaxing ere they study this new pamphlet. Then as stated above many Police Officers themselves have yet to understand all the powers and implications of this Act.

Village Headman.

During the year 33 Village Headmen were reported for neglect of duties imposed on them by Section 26. Of these 12 were warned, 9 were fined, 1 was suspended, and cases of 11 were pending disposal with the Sub-Divisional Magistrates concerned. One Police Patel in the Bijapur District was prosecuted along with the members of Criminal Tribes for House-breaking and Theft but was discharged under Section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.

Notes on individual tribes.

WAGHRIS AND DHARALAS.

17. Government cancelled old Notifications under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act in respect of these two tribes and fresh Notifications issued instead in the year 1931. After that Government cancelled the orders under Section 4, so the registration of these two tribes was held up. During 1933 Government issued fresh orders under Section 4, in Notifications, Home Department, Nos. 9356-III-68/2/16 and 17, dated 7th June 1933, in respect of these two tribes. In pursuance of these orders the work of registering the members of these two tribes was taken up: as a result, 1,761 members were registered up to the end of the year. The work of registering other members liable to registration is being carried on, so at the end of 1934 we ought to have a normal number registered.

WAGHRIS

18. (*a*) The number registered at the beginning of 1933 was:—

Ahmedabad	4
Broach	5
Kaira	10,077
West Khandesh	1
Bombay Suburban District	4
	10,091

(*b*) During the year under report 35 Waghris were registered in Ahmedabad District and 230 in the Kaira District.

(*c*) Of those on the register, 2 died and 10,077 were removed for reasons already explained.

(*d*) The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under:

Year.	Offences under				Other cognizable offences.	Total.
	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24.	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22.		
1930 ..	37	2	..	183	4	226
1931 ..	46	3	2	40	..	91
1932 ..	59	6	..	6	2	73
1933 ..	18	4	..	2	..	24

The figures for 1933 are however misleading in view of the breakdown in the matter of registration as explained in paragraph 17.

(*e*) Only 2 Waghris were prosecuted under Section 22. No Waghri was convicted under Section 21, 23 or 24.

(*f*) At the end of the year 10 registered Waghris were in jail, 5 were absconding, and 4 were apprehended during the year.

DHARALAS.

19. (*a*) The Dharalas on the register at the beginning of 1933 numbered 378. Their registration was cancelled as already explained, but those liable for registration under the new Notification were registered anew during the year, so 1,531 Dharalas were registered by the end of the year.

(*b*) The number of registered Dharalas convicted during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is given below:—

Year.	Offences under Indian Penal Code.	Other cognizable offences.	Bound over under Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	8	4	..	..	52	64
1931 ..	22	..	..	..	51	73
1932 ..	6	..	3	..	..	9
1933 ..	44	5	12	..	..	61

Owing to the breakdown in the matter of registration, it is impossible to make any comparisons in these figures.

Six Dharalas were liable for enhanced punishment under Section 23 but only 2 were dealt with under that Section. 31 Dharalas were in jail at the end of the year.

MANG GARUDIS.

20. (*a*) At the beginning of 1933 there were 903 Mang Garudis on the register but by the end of the year these had decreased to 512. During the year 21 persons were registered, 18 died, and 378 were expunged from the register; of these a considerable number were expunged because they had no convictions at all. 16 were sent to Settlements.

(*b*) The registered members at the end of the year were distributed over the following districts :—

Ahmednagar	133
East Khandesh	66
West Khandesh	88
Nasik	49
Poona	154
Satara	5
Belgaum	17
Total ..	512

(*c*) During the year 26 registered members were absconding, 12 were apprehended and 30 were in jail at the end of the year under report.

(*d*) The number both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code		Criminal Tribes	Criminal Tribes	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 24, Act.	Section 22, Act.	Registered.	Unregistered.
Thana	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	1
Bombay Suburban District.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
East Khandesh.	9	4	1	..	..	..	1	4	15	4
West Khandesh	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	22	1
Ahmednagar ..	4	..	7	3	..	..	..	4	15	3
Nasik ..	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	6	4
Poona ..	..	19	..	..	4	..	..	5	9	19
Satara ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Belgaum ..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	4
Kolaba ..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
B.B. & C.I. Rly.	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	..
Total ..	28	31	9	7	9	4	1	38	85	42

No member of this tribe was prosecuted under Section 21.

(*e*) The number of registered Mang-garudis convicted during the year as compared with those in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences under Indian Penal Code.	Other cognizable offences.	Offences under Criminal Procedure Code.	Under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Under Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	45	..	6	3	60	114
1931 ..	62	..	..	3	35	100
1932 ..	36	7	7	..	36	86
1933 ..	37	..	9	1	38	85

(*f*) These tribesmen are generally wanderers, though we have definite instances of their settling down and earning an honest livelihood. The women share the men's inherent dislike to any form of manual labour, and as criminals the women are as bad as, if not worse than, the men : their happy hunting grounds are bazaars and melas where there is ample scope to thieve. In West Khandesh a large number migrated on passes from Dhulia Taluka to Nandurbar side to work in the fields : but they soon absconded, some into Holkar State and others into Gujarat. The result was we found some of these tribesmen in Anand and Bulsar, in which areas they had hitherto not been found. The danger now is that they may find Gujarat as a virgin tract for their wanderings and depredations.

BHILS.

21. (*a*) It is only the Bhils residing in the Central Division who have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act and of these only those who have certain criminal 'qualifications' are notified under Section 3. During the year a fresh order was issued by Government notifying under Section 3 the wives and children (below the age of 14 years) of notified Bhil men. This was necessitated mainly in connection with the internment of Bhils. Government however did not issue a fresh order under Section 4 and a notification under Section 10 (1) : the result is that at present the operation of the Act is rather suspended. The matter is however under the consideration of Government.

(*b*) The registered population at the end of the year was 1,900 as against 2,376 the previous year. During the year under report 165 persons were registered, 28 died, 602 were struck off the register (598 for improvement in character and 4 for other reasons).

(*c*) Their distribution is as below :—

Ahmednagar	601
East Khandesh	359
West Khandesh	575
Nasik	321
Poona	39
Sholapur	5
Total ..	1,900

(*d*) 43 registered Bhils were absconding, 33 absconders were apprehended and 111 were in jail at the end of the year. 12 were sent to Settlements under Section 16 of the Act.

(*e*) The number of registered and unregistered members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown as under :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Bombay Suburban District.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ahmednagar ..	3	6	9	7	1	1	..	15	28	14
East Khandesh.	8	89	..	1	..	9	..	25	33	99
West Khandesh	6	104	5	45	1	1	..	22	34	150
Nasik ..	1	14	4	23	1	11	3	19	28	48
Poona ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total ..	18	214	19	76	3	22	3	83	126	312

(*f*) The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year, as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	93	2	1	1	120	217
1931 ..	69	14	1	3	150	237
1932 ..	36	19	3	1	76	135
1933 ..	18	19	3	3	83	126

(*g*) Economic conditions have a great deal to do with Bhil crime. At the same time the recent decrease in convictions if satisfactory also indicates that the Act is preventive of crime as unregistered members have been more frequently convicted. The Act has to be used with sympathy and understanding in the case of Bhils : while here and there a tightening up may be necessary because of local trouble, there must be no drastic steps which may drive them to crime. We had during the year a good piece of work in ending the outlawry of one Bhil in Ahmednagar District.

(*h*) Maruti Limba, a registered Bhil committed a dacoity and was at large since 1929. He formed a gang of about 15 persons and was committing House Breakings and dacoities in Sangamner and Akola Talukas of Ahmednagar District and in Junnar Taluka of the Poona District. All attempts to capture him had failed. But in October last, a gang of Phase Pardhis of Harigaon Camp was sent to capture him. The plan succeeded and Maruti was arrested with his colleagues. This arrest has had an excellent effect in the district and the conditions in the three talukas have now settled down.

(*i*) No Bhil was prosecuted under Section 21 ; 3 were convicted under Section 24 ; 9 became liable to enhanced punishment under Section 23 but only 4 were actually dealt with under that Section.

(*j*) During the year the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, submitted a proposal that the Bhils residing in or found wandering in the Panch Mahals District should be declared under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. The Bhils of this District and of the adjoining Indian States were not hitherto considered criminal as compared with those of the Central Division. The proposal was discussed in all its bearings and returned to the Superintendent to consider it on other lines and to ascertain the criminality of any particular villages or groups of Bhils in order to bring such villages or groups of Bhils under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

BERADS.

22. (*a*) This is a resident tribe and is found in Sholapur and the districts of Karnatic. Their registered population at the end of the year was 471.

(*b*) Their distribution is as below :—

Sholapur	62
Belgaum	169
Bijapur	91
Dharwar	149
Total ..	471

(*c*) During the year under report 35 persons were registered, 8 died, 171 were removed from the register (168 for improvement in character and 3 for other reasons). 11 registered Berads were absconding and 17 were in Jail at the end of the year. No Berad was sent to a settlement during the year.

(*d*) The number of members of this tribe convicted for various offences during the year is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Criminal Tribes Act. Section 24.	Criminal Tribes Act. Section 22.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Sholapur ..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	5	7	3
Belgaum ..	..	11	1	5	..	..	..	3	4	16
Bijapur ..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	3	5
Dharwar ..	5	8	2	23	..	..	..	6	13	31
Total ..	6	24	3	30	1	1	..	17	27	55

(*e*) The number of registered Berads convicted for offences during the year, as compared with that of the previous three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	6	2	..	..	28	36
1931 ..	19	3	..	..	28	50
1932 ..	15	2	3	..	25	45
1933 ..	6	3	1	..	17	27

(*f*) The registration of Berads has been limited to those who have actually been convicted in accordance with Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 132-II, dated 9th November 1929.

(*g*) There is a considerable decrease in the number of convictions of both the registered and unregistered members of this tribe. They are subjected to only section 10 (1) (*b*), and their registration is also effected only on conviction. The decrease in convictions seems to justify our present policy towards them.

PHASE PARDHIS—HARANSHIKARIS.

23. (*a*) This is a wandering tribe and is found in most of the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions.

(*b*) The registered population as it stood at the end of the year was distributed as under :—

Ahmednagar	226
East Khandesh	42
West Khandesh	68
Nasik	4
Poona	6
Sholapur	341
Bijapur	5
Dharwar	6
Total ..	698

(*c*) During the year under report 47 persons were registered, 5 were received in Dharwar District under section 10 (3) from the Madras Presidency, 7 died, 63 were removed from the register (32 for improvement in character and 31 for other reasons), 11 were sent to Settlements, 125 were absconding and 27 were traced. 15 were in jail at the end of the year.

(*d*) The convictions of the members of this tribe are shown as under :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	7	15	..
East Khandesh	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	2
West Khandesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Nasik ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Poona ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sholapur ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	1
Belgaum ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total ..	3	3	9	..	2	1	..	27	41	4

In addition to the above convictions, 1 was also dealt with under section 23.

(*e*) The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with those of the preceding three years is as below :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	20	1	..	..	60	81
1931 ..	3	6	..	..	38	47
1932 ..	13	..	..	29	10	52
1933 ..	3	9	2	..	27	41

(*f*) The population of Phase-Pardhis at Haregaon Camp in Ahmednagar District at the end of the year was 268.

(*g*) Out of these 150 are registered members, 11 unregistered and 107 children below 15 years of age.

(*h*) This camp was declared a free colony under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3023/3-E, dated 8th July 1933. Proceedings under section 16 of the Act were taken against all the registered

members to obtain formal orders of Government for their internment. The worst of these will be removed to Settlements and the others will be allowed to remain in this camp on licence. The free colony is to be under the control of the Backward Class Officer.

(*i*) The Free Colony of this tribe at Barsi is progressing well, and the inhabitants find employment in local mills. It is under the supervision of the Police but the Backward Class Officer has lent an Inspector from his staff to supervise these probationers and to look to the welfare of the Pardhis generally.

(*j*) A similar camp at Pandharpur cannot be described as so satisfactory, mainly because of the want of employment: labour in the fields is not sufficient nor regular throughout the year: while Pandharpur as a well-known place of pilgrimage offers too many temptations for thieving. It was hoped to close down Pandharpur and transfer the men to Barsi but it is feared with the present economic depression there would not be sufficient labour in the mills for all. The question of handing over both camps at Barsi and Pandharpur entirely to the Backward Class Officer is under consideration.

(*k*) During the year 4 Phase-Pardhis who had absconded from the West Khandesh District were traced in Indore State, one in Gwalior State and one in Rajgad State. They all are being dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

RAJPUT BHAMPTAS.

24. (*a*) This tribe is domiciled chiefly in Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts, and in some villages of Jath and Akalkot States. The members of this tribe are inveterate criminals and their activities extend over the whole of India. They are clever and intelligent, as well as adepts at disguises. They have practically no means of livelihood in their villages though they have resided there from generation to generation. Experience has shown that the provisions of Section 11 are inadequate in their case: the only effective way of dealing with them is to intern them all in Settlements. The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, remarks—"It seems advisable to confine the whole tribe in a settlement if effective control is to be exercised over them."

(*b*) The registered population of this tribe at the end of the year was 190 and its distribution is given as below:—

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	6
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	133
Poona	..	..	..	1
Sholapur	..	..	..	50
		Total	..	190

(*c*) During the year 20 persons were registered, 2 died, 9 were removed from the register for other reasons, 16 were sent to Settlements, 109 were out of sight at the end of the year, and 48 were apprehended. 37 were in jail at the end of the year. During the year Bhamptas were traced in Bengal, Berar, Ahmedabad, Indore and Hyderabad States. That 109 should have been out of sight proves the futility of Section 11.

(*d*) The number convicted for various offences is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Criminal Tribes Act.		Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 24,	Section 22,	Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmedabad ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6
Thana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Ahmednagar ..	4	..	..	..	9	5	..	41	54	5
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Satara ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Bombay Suburban District.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	6	3	..	..	9	8	..	49	64	11

(*e*) The gang of Bhamptas traced at Yeotmal reported in the last year's report was brought down to Ahmednagar District and dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*f*) The gang of these Bhamptas consisting of 23 females and 7 males were traced in Ahmedabad City during the year. 3 of them were brought to Ahmednagar and prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Act. 7 members (3 females and 4 males) were registered in Ahmedabad. The remaining 20 women were not brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act as they had no previous convictions.

BHAMPTAS TAKARIS.

(UCHLIAS OR GHANTICHORS.)

25. (*a*) The registered population of this tribe is distributed as under :—

Ahmednagar	91
East Khandesh	16
Nasik	8
Poona	61
Satara	12
Belgaum	6
Bijapur	2
Dharwar	6
Total ..	202

(*b*) During the year under report 9 persons were registered, 7 died, 34 were expunged from the register (33 for improvement in character and 1 for other reasons) and 3 were sent to Settlements under Section 16 of the Act. 21 were absconding at the end of the year and 7 have been apprehended during the year. 16 are in jail at the end of the year.

(*c*) Members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year are given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Criminal Tribes Act. Section 24,	Criminal Tribes Act. Section 22,	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Bombay Suburban District.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ahmednagar ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	10	..
East Khandesh.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nasik ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poona ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	4	2
Satara ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Belgaum ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1
Total ..	9	1	..	2	1	..	..	14	24	3

(*d*) The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	5	1	..	..	13	19
1931 ..	8	..	..	..	21	29
1932 ..	15	3	..	1	6	25
1933 ..	9	..	1	..	14	24

The criminality of these people is not so great as of the Rajput Bhamptas and the restrictions of the Act seem to have some effect; though in bad cases internment here also seems the only satisfactory solution.

LAMANIS OR WANJARIS.

26. (*a*) The registered population of this tribe is distributed as under :—

Lamanis—		
Belgaum		1
Bijapur		1,160
Dharwar		150
	Total ..	1,311
Wanjaris—		
East Khandesh		40
	Grand total ..	1,351

(*b*) During the year 28 persons were registered, 11 died, 474 were removed from the register (469 for improvement in character and 5 for other reasons). 130 registered persons were absconding and 22 were apprehended. 7 were in jail at the end of the year.

(*c*) The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Bijapur ..	3	4	..	..	..	2	..	32	35	6
Dharwar ..	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	7	8	11
Kanara ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	3	13	1	5	..	2	..	39	43	20

(*d*) The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	11	8	..	..	52	71
1931 ..	13	1	..	..	55	69
1932 ..	17	7	..	..	47	71
1933 ..	3	1	..	..	39	43

(*e*) The registered members of Hanapur Tanda have removed themselves to Survey No. 1 as sanctioned by Government in their Notification No. 1512/3, dated 27th October 1932. The proposal was financed at the beginning of the year and it was given effect to in November last.

Balkundi Tanda under the Ilkal Police Station and Ukati Tanda under the Bagewadi Police Station have been removed to the closer sites of village gaothan of these villages. The Lamanis have removed willingly to these sites assigned by the District Magistrate, Bijapur.

Of the 159 Tandas of Lamanis in the Bijapur District 66 are already in close proximity to their respective villages. During the year 4 Tandas (including Lamani Tanda of Gadankeri in Bagalkot Taluka which was removed last year) have been removed to the sites near their respective villages. Thus in all 70 Tandas have been brought under closer supervision.

(*f*) No registered Wanjari in the East Khandesh District was convicted of any offence under the Indian Penal Code or Criminal Procedure Code. Only 3 were prosecuted under Section 22 (2) of the Act. 1 Wanjari was sent to a Settlement during the year.

KAIKADIS OR KORCHAS.

27. (*a*) This tribe is generally found in the Central and Southern Divisions, either as residents or wanderers. The registered population at the end of the year was 134 on the following distribution :—

Bombay Suburban District	1
Ahmednagar	6
East Khandesh	6
Poona	9
Satara	3
Sholapur	11
Belgaum	1
Bijapur	28
Dharwar	18
Kanara	6
Kolaba	45
Total ..	134

(*b*) During the year 6 persons were registered, 2 died, 32 were expunged from the register (29 for improvement in character and 3 for other reasons). 3 were sent to Settlements. 10 registered Kaikadis were absconding and 3 were apprehended. 8 were in jail at the end of the year.

(*c*) A statement showing the convictions of the members of this tribe for offences during the year is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Thana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Bombay Suburban District	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poona ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Satara ..	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	17
Sholapur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharwar ..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	5	4
Kanara ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	3	21	4	6	..	..	1	4	12	27

(*d*) Comparative figures of convictions of 4 years of the registered members of this tribe are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	1	..	..	..	5	6
1931 ..	40	..	1	..	8	49
1932 ..	4	2	..	..	11	17
1933 ..	3	4	..	1	4	12

(*e*) The notorious absconder Hanmya Awalya, Kaikadi, of Bijapur District who was responsible for several heinous offences in Bijapur and Sholapur Districts was arrested at Jubbulpore. He was brought to Bijapur and is undergoing trial for the several offences that stand to his credit.

WADDARS.

28. (*a*) This tribe is generally found in the Central and Southern Divisions. Some of the members have settled down and others lead a nomadic life.

(*b*) The registered population at the end of the year according to districts was :—

Poona	..	..	..	1
Sholapur	..	..	..	18
Belgaum	..	..	..	1
Bijapur	..	..	..	84
Dharwar	..	..	..	87
				191

(*c*) During the year 10 members of this tribe were registered, 8 were removed from the register for improvement in character, 2 were sent to Madras Presidency under section 10 (3) and 1 was sent to a Settlement.

(*d*) 22 registered persons were absconding and 23 were apprehended during the year. 8 were in jail at the end of the year.

(*e*) The number of persons convicted for offences during the year in different districts is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Sholapur ..	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	10	16	4
Belgaum ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bijapur ..	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	8
Dharwar ..	1	10	2	6	..	..	..	8	11	16
Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	8	22	2	7	3	..	..	20	33	29

(*f*) The total number of convictions of registrees during the year under report in comparison with those of the three preceding years is given below :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1930 ..	4	4	1	..	9	18
1931 ..	1	..	..	..	7	8
1932 ..	2	2	..	..	5	9
1933 ..	8	2	3	..	20	33

There is decidedly an increase in the number of convictions of the members both registered and unregistered of this tribe. Regarding this tribe the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, remarks—"The members of this tribe are habitual burglars and some of the worst of them reside in Hirekerur and Hangal Talukas along the Mysore border. This makes it easy for them to live here and burgle in Mysore or *vice versa*. It is therefore desirable to restrict their movements to the area of this District under section 11."

The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, in his report has also remarked :—" The Waddars of Pandharpur Town are very troublesome and as will be seen from the marked increase in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, and the Criminal Tribes Act in which they were concerned during the year, it is evident that the recent comparative freedom given to them by relaxing the usual restrictions under Sections 10 (1) (*a*) and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act had had a deteriorating effect on them. The criminal activities of this tribe are confined almost entirely to the Pandharpur Taluka."

(*g*) The Waddars, Berads and Lamanis of the Southern Division of this Presidency are not restricted under section 11 under the revised Notifications. The desirability of applying section 11 to these tribes is under consideration.

TADVIS.

29. (*a*) Tadvis are converted Bhils and are residents of East Khandesh District. Like Bhils they are subject to the provisions of section 10 (1) (*a*) and (*b*). They are in the habit of committing crimes by organized gangs : but the application of the new Rules is having a good effect on them.

(*b*) The registered Tadvis at the end of the year numbered 86. 13 were added to the register and 32 were expunged from the register (30 for improvement in character and 2 for other reasons). 3 were out of sight and 2 were in jail. No Tadvi was sent to any Settlement under Section 16 during the year. 21 were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code; of these 4 were registered. 2 unregistered Tadvis were bound over under Criminal Procedure Code and 6 registered Tadvis were prosecuted under section 22 (2) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

FUTGUDIS.

30. (*a*) Futgudis are residents only of Thana District. The registered population at the end of the year was 195 : during the year 4 died and 29 were expunged from the register for various reasons. 4 were absconding and 5 are in jail at the end of the year.

(*b*) 13 Futgudis were convicted for offences against property, of whom 10 were registered members. 2 became liable for enhanced punishment under section 23 but were not actually so dealt with.

(*c*) Futgudis are now controlled by the new Rules and the anomalies created by the old rules have been now set right. But we may soon have to consider the removal of this tribe from the Criminal Tribes Act as their present criminality cannot be considered serious.

31. No specific mention with regard to other tribes is necessary. The details regarding their registered population and convictions appear in the Statements A and B accompanying the report.

32. During the year under report no registered member of a Criminal Tribe was deported to any Indian State.

Section 28.

Foreigners.

33. In the category of foreigners, Iranis still remain as troublesome as ever, and some effective means of dealing with their depredations and terrorism have yet to be discovered. On the G. I. P. Railway a very serious attempt was made to deal with three gangs (consisting of 87 members) who united from different directions and between Madha and Diksal Stations terrorised the country-side. The leaders were prosecuted under sections 143, 417 and 34, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted : but unfortunately on appeal they were acquitted on rather a technical point. It was proposed to deport them all under the Foreigners Act, but before this could be done they all fled from this Presidency.

Wandering Gangs.

34. (*a*) During the year 317 wandering gangs came under observation in this Presidency. Of these 159 belong to Criminal Tribes, 86 were Iranis, and 72 belong to various classes generally considered as non-criminal.

(*b*) In the New Rules provision to register and control Wandering gangs has been made. But this work of such gangs has not yet been taken up. Apart from other pre-occupations of the Police, experience shows that most Police Officers have yet a lot to learn about the working of the Act and the New Rules in dealing with our ordinary criminal tribes. When this work is properly consolidated, then wandering gangs might be considered.

General.

35. (*a*) A settlement for Chharas and other criminal tribes has been opened in Ahmedabad. Many Chharas soon after registration at the beginning of the year absconded on learning that they were to be placed in the Settlement. Subsequently they were traced and brought back to the Settlement. The development of this Settlement will be watched with interest as it has been long wanted for the criminal tribesmen of Gujarath.

(*b*) The District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, has raised the question of applying the Act to the Katkaris of his district. Similarly the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, has also renewed this question, and he urges the necessity of bringing those members who have convictions and bad record on the Criminal Tribe Register. The District Magistrate, Thana, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, and the Commissioner, Northern Division, support this proposal. The latter while recommending remarks—" The majority of the members of this forest tribe are good labourers. They have special skill in charcoal burning. They are of course very ignorant and poor. In fact they are almost in the position of serfs to the forest contractors. They are not at all dependant on crime for their livelihood and I think that there can be no question of notifying the whole class. At the most convicted individuals, as in the case of Dharalas in Kaira, should be brought under the restrictions of the Criminal Tribes Act : before any such step is taken a special inquiry should be made ". This question was previously raised in both districts, but had to be dropped for want of sufficient evidence to warrant such action. The question is now being reconsidered in the light of further experience and evidence.

(*c*) Government superseded old notification under section 3 in respect of Bhills, and in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7947/2, dated 7th November 1933 issued a new notification making section 3 applicable to the wives and children not above the age of 14 years of the criminal Bhils. This has been done in order to facilitate the internment of the dependants of the proposed internees into settlements. The effect of this Notification however rendered inoperative the orders under sections 4 and 10 which were in force. The question has been referred to Government and it is under consideration.

(*d*) At the close of the year the proposal to open a Criminal Tribes Settlement at Dhulia was sanctioned and it was opened on 19th December 1933. The settlers of this settlement are at present engaged on hand labour in Dhulia Town.

(*e*) The difficulty in connection with the Mangs and Ramoshis of Satara district has now been settled by the issue of fresh notifications and orders. In consequence the registration of these tribesmen according to the new Rules is now in progress.

(*f*) Notifications issued under section 4 in respect of several notified Criminal Tribes as an accompaniment to Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9356-III/68/2, dated 23rd June 1931 were subsequently cancelled by Government in their Notification, Home Department, No. 9356-III/68/2/7341, dated 2nd November 1932. Government after reconsideration issued fresh orders under section 4 in their Notification in Home Department No. 9356-III/68/2, dated 7th June 1933, and set the matters right. Registrations made during this interim period being illegal steps have been taken for fresh registration in such cases.

(*g*) During the year under report one Ramswami Bhimanna Kaikadi, C. T. R. No. 2656-Sholapur of the Sholapur Settlement was removed to Sitanagaram Settlement in the Gantur District of the Madras Presidency under sections 16 and 19 of the Criminal Tribes Act (*vide* Government Notification No. S.-81/153, Home Department, dated 17th December 1932).

(*h*) Settlers of Sholapur Settlement were responsible for 22 offences committed in the limits of Sholapur City, as against 17 previous year. All these cases were detected and the offences were brought home to 31 settlers, of whom 28 were convicted, two acquitted and one discharged. Apart from these there were three cases in which the property stolen was less than Rs. 10; the accused in these cases were handed over to the Settlement Authorities for being dealt with departmentally.

(*i*) During the year under report 153 settlers were released on probation, 38 were called back to settlements as they violated the conditions of their licenses and 122 settlers were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*j*) 60 settlers were convicted for offences against property, 16 for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and 99 for committing breach of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*k*) The wandering gangs of Kanjar Bhats of the Madras Presidency referred to in the last year's report are still wandering in this Presidency. The question regarding the inter-provincial migration of Criminal Tribesmen has been referred to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay, and orders are awaited. As a tentative measure the Government of Bombay have ordered the internment of these wanderers in the Criminal Tribes Settlements in this Presidency.

(*l*) The tribes known as Bhars and Pasis have been declared as a criminal tribe in the Bombay Presidency and the registered population is subjected to the obligation of section 10 (*1*) (*a*) and (*b*) of the Criminal Tribes Act. The members of these tribes registered in a Province other than the Bombay Presidency who are subject to section 10 (*1*) (*b*) only in their province of domicile found in this Presidency are subjected also to section 10 (*1*) (*a*) [*vide* Notification, Home Department, No. 2396/3 (7), dated 2nd March 1934].

Inspections.

36. During the year I visited Kaira and Nasik Districts and gave instructions to as many Police Officers as could be available on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and the rules made thereunder. Inspection of Criminal Tribes records in the District Superintendent of Police's office at Nasik was also taken. Experience shows that such inspections and lectures are very necessary for the better working and understanding of the Act. Such work is being continued in other districts. I visited also Ahmedabad in connection with the Charas' Settlement and Panch Mahals regarding the question of Bhil registration.

Conclusion.

(*a*) The pamphlet " Set of instructions for the guidance of the Village Police " has been distributed and the working of the Criminal Tribes Rules, 1930, has been further developed. As a result of these publications the work is being gradually consolidated : when the Criminal Tribes Manual is published, all officers should be even better equipped for the working of this intricate Act.

(*b*) The figures of convictions indicate a gradual decrease in crime committed by registered members : such a decrease is the more welcome and significant in view of the general depression not only in trade but also in prices of agricultural products. The tendency to abscond without permission or pass also appears to be on the decrease amongst registered members and they are seen to be taking to an honest living.

(*c*) The gradual decline in offences against property committed by both registered and unregistered members is also perhaps indicative of a departure—albeit very gradual—from the traditional criminal propensities towards honest livelihood. Even better results may be expected in time when the Village and District Police become more thoroughly acquainted with the working of the Act and the new Rules. But one has to bear in mind that considerable burden is thrown on the Village Police in working this Act : in many cases the Patel is the direct executive agent. It is feared however that the Patels will require yet

a great deal more instruction and encouragement before a really satisfactory state of affairs is reached.

(*d*) In conclusion I would put on record the satisfactory work done during the year by the Criminal Tribes Branch under Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar. The Criminal Tribes Manual was drawn up and submitted to Government. The gradual development of working the new Criminal Tribes Rules raised problem after problem which had to be settled. The inspection of some District Offices revealed how imperfectly the Act was being worked, not from any want of zeal but rather from an ignorance of it's powers and potentialities. Inspector S. S. Deshpande has very ably assisted Rao Saheb Kelkar whose place in fact he had to take during the latter's enforced absence. Sub-Inspector Mir Munwarali in like manner has also done very good work, but his most useful work was done during deputation to Ahmedabad City when he hunted up and had cleared out more than one criminal tribesman seeking shelter amid the cosmopolitan population of that city.

G. A. SHILLIDY,

Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT I.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	18	...	...	3	...	...	3
Bauria	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	615	35	...	...	...	...	35
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	198	20	...	...	...	...	20
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	236	9	...	1	...	...	10
Bhil	2,376	165	2	...	...	...	167
Chhapparband	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharala	378	1,531	...	...	...	...	1,531
Futgudi	219	...	4	...	...	5	9
Haranshikari	729	47	5	1	...	...	53
Kaikadi	166	6	...	...	...	...	6
Kammi	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katbu	154	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kathodi	29	1	...	...	...	...	1
Koli	182	4	...	...	...	...	4
Lamani	1,748	18	...	...	...	...	18
Mang	415	17	...	1	...	...	18
Mang-garudi	903	21	...	5	...	...	26
Ramoshi	611	11	...	...	...	...	11
Sansia	167	146	...	...	...	...	146
Tadvi	105	13	...	...	...	...	13
Thakur	83	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wanjari	61	10	...	...	...	...	10
Waddar	192	10	...	...	...	...	10
Waghri	10,091	265	...	...	...	...	265
Salat Waghri	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Mixed gang	155	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	19,858	2,335	11	11	...	5	2,362

I.

members of criminal tribes for the year 1933.

Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21	1	...	...	1	...	3	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
650	8	168	3	179	...	...	...
218	2	...	9	11	1	...	...
246	7	33	1	41	...	...	...
2,543	28	598	4	630	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,909	...	...	378	378	...	...	...
228	4	...	29	33	...	...	...
782	7	32	31	70	2	1	...
172	2	29	3	34	...	1	...
20	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
155	2	19	...	21	...	...	...
30	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
186	2	10	...	12	...	...	...
1,766	11	444	...	455	...	...	...
433	3	3	2	8	...	1	...
929	18	361	17	396	...	5	...
622	12	11	...	23	...	...	...
313	2	10	...	12	...	...	...
118	...	30	2	32	...	...	...
84	2	4	...	6	1	...	...
71	...	25	5	30	...	...	...
202	...	8	...	8	2	...	...
10,356	2	...	10,077	10,079	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	2	47	2	51	...	...	2
22,220	116	1,834	10,563	12,513	7	11	2

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 26.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10 only.	Subject to section 11 only.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	3	4	...	17
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	3
Berad	...	...	...	179	471	...
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	16	...	17	28	...	190
Bhampta (Takari) ...	3	...	3	44	...	202
Bhil	12	...	13	643	1,889	11
Chhapparband	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dharala	...	...	...	378	...	1,531
Futgudi	...	...	...	33	...	195
Haranshikari	11	...	14	84	...	698
Kaikadi	3	...	4	38	...	134
Kammi	...	...	...	2	...	18
Katbu	1	...	1	22	...	133
Kathodi	...	...	...	1	20	9
Koli	2	...	2	14	172	...
Lamani	...	...	...	455	1,274	37
Mang	1	...	2	10	1	422
Mang-garudi	16	...	21	417	...	512
Ramoshi	2	...	2	25	1	596
Sansia	51	...	51	63	...	250
Tadvi	...	...	...	32	86	...
Thakur	...	...	1	7	62	15
Wanjari	1	...	1	31	...	40
Waddar	1	...	3	11	190	1
Waghri	...	...	...	10,079	...	277
Salat-Waghri	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mixed gang	2	...	4	55	27	74
Total ...	122	...	142	12,655	4,193	5,372

I—*continued.*

population at the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other reasons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
17	...	...	...	13	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...
471	...	14	11	12	4	1
190	3	109	48	11	20	6
202	5	21	7	11	5	...
1,900	14	43	33	95	13	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,531	...	...	...	30	...	1
195	...	4	...	5	...	...
698	15	125	27	11	4	...
134	11	10	3	6	2	...
18	1	...	...	...	...	...
133	...	47	2	...	...	...
29	2	3	1	1	...	...
172	...	5	1	8	...	...
1,811	18	130	22	2	2	1
423	3	12	1	11	1	1
512	33	26	12	18	9	3
597	1	5	...	10	3	1
250	...	41	45	17	8	3
86	...	3	...	1	1	...
77	1	4	1	10	...	...
40	...	...	...	1	1	...
191	1	22	23	5	3	...
277	1	5	4	5	...	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	2	2	1	5	...	...
9,565	111	634	242	288	76	21

STATEMENT

Showing statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	140	188	...	...	...	...	188
Broach	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	10,455	1,761	...	...	...	...	1,761
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	242	...	4	...	...	5	9
Bombay Suburban District ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	1,350	70	...	5	...	...	75
East Khandesh	1,192	93	1	...	...	...	94
West Khandesh	1,062	54	...	1	...	...	55
Nasik	660	48	1	1	...	...	50
Poona	320	6	...	3	...	...	9
Satara	1,057	27	...	1	...	...	28
Sholapur	658	15	...	...	...	...	15
Belgaum	273	20	...	...	...	...	20
Bijapur	1,985	19	...	...	...	...	19
Dharwar	395	34	5	...	...	...	39
Kanara	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	45	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,858	2,335	11	11	...	5	2,362

I-A.

tribes for the year 1933 according to Districts.

Total of columns 2 to 8.	Removed from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
328	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
12,216	1	...	10,454	10,455	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
251	5	...	29	34	1	...	...
6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1,425	22	121	39	182	1	2	...
1,286	10	601	7	618	...	4	2
1,117	22	324	4	350	...	...	...
710	6	62	1	69	...	...	...
329	4	5	...	9	...	4	...
1,085	15	14	11	40	...	1	...
673	6	156	18	180	...	...	...
293	1	67	...	68	...	...	...
2,004	14	483	...	497	...	...	...
434	6	...	...	6	4	...	...
13	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,220	116	1,834	10,563	12,513	7	11	2

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 to 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10 only.	Subject to section 11 only.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	50	...	51	53	...	275
Broach	...	...	...	1	...	4
Kaira	...	...	...	10,455	...	1,761
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	1	35	21	195
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Ahmednagar	14	...	17	199	601	625
East Khandesh	11	...	17	635	445	206
West Khandesh	13	...	13	363	588	166
Nasik	8	...	8	77	558	75
Poona	4	...	8	17	39	273
Satara	4	...	5	45	...	1,040
Sholapur	5	...	5	185	85	403
Belgaum	...	...	...	68	171	54
Bijapur	10	...	10	507	1,298	199
Dharwar	...	...	4	10	387	37
Kanara	3	...	3	4	...	9
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	45
Total ...	122	...	142	12,655	4,193	5,372

I-A—*continued.*

population at the year.				Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended during the year.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other reasons.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
275	4	42	55	17	7	7
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,761	...	...	...	32	...	1
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	...	5	...	6	...	...
5	...	3	...	1	...	...
1,226	19	166	57	58	25	3
651	...	14	13	8	5	...
754	28	57	14	38	10	3
633	5	25	13	51	6	1
312	10	19	...	20	4	...
1,040	5	20	1	25	4	3
488	12	68	46	12	8	...
225	1	10	...	13	2	2
1,497	13	184	21	...	1	...
424	6	20	21	6	4	1
9	...	...	1	...	...	...
45	8	1	...	1	...	...
9,565	111	634	242	288	76	21

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	...	1	6	24	3	30	2	4
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	...	9	1	...	2	...	...
Bhil	...	...	18	214	19	76	3	17
Chhaparband	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dharala	...	...	40	223	4	158	5	43
Futgudi	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...
Haranshikari	...	...	3	3	9	...	...	...
Kaikadi	...	...	3	21	4	6	1	...
Kammi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Katbu	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
Kathodi	...	...	...	94	...	29	...	4
Koli	...	...	...	8	3	26	...	2
Lamani	...	...	3	13	1	5	7	...
Mang	...	...	8	66	2	4	...	1
Mang-garudi	...	...	28	31	9	7	...	...
Ramoshi	...	...	4	32	2	3	...	1
Sansia	...	...	10	14	2	1	1	...
Tadvi	...	...	3	16	1	1	...	...
Thakur	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1
Vanjari	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...
Waddar	...	...	8	22	2	7	1	...
Waghri	...	2	18	30	...	6	...	2
Mixed gangs	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3	181	836	62	369	20	75

II.

criminal tribes for the year 1933.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General Total Columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1	1	9	8	...	17	...	89	...	...	
9	8	41	7	1	49	...	75	...	...	
1	...	11	3	...	14	...	27	2	2	
3	22	2	81	3	86	...	458	5	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
12	10	...	...	...	...	...	495	6	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	
2	1	21	6	...	27	...	45	1	1	
...	...	4	...	1	5	...	40	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	3	2	1	...	3	...	11	...	...	
...	4	1	1	...	2	...	133	...	...	
...	2	1	8	...	9	...	50	2	2	
...	2	23	16	...	39	...	70	...	...	
...	2	2	5	...	7	3	93	...	...	
9	4	26	12	1	39	...	127	1	...	
...	2	10	15	...	25	...	69	...	...	
...	...	6	22	...	28	1	57	...	...	
...	2	...	6	...	6	...	29	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	16	...	...	
3	...	11	9	...	20	...	63	...	...	
4	1	2	...	...	2	...	65	4	...	
...	...	1	2	1	4	...	9	1	...	
45	64	173	207	7	387	4	2,046	25	11	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of the criminal

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I.P.C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	2	7	15	...	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	56	250	4	164	5	45
Surat	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	14	56	1	14	...	...
Bombay Suburban District .	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	12	6	25	11	...	1
East Khandesh	...	...	31	120	2	5	...	...
West Khandesh ...	...	...	6	104	6	46	...	2
Nasik	...	...	8	29	7	53	3	18
Poona	...	...	2	27	2	3	...	...
Satara	...	...	19	112	4	10	...	2
Sholapur	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	...	1	4	19	1	7	1	4
Bijapur	...	...	5	17	...	3	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	10	25	9	37	11	...
Kanara	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	38	...	11	...	3
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Rlys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	...	3	181	836	62	369	20	75

II-A.

tribes for the year 1933.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under C. T. Act.					General Total of Columns 2 to 16.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22(1).	Section 22(2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	4	4	22	...	26	1	55	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	10	...	...	...	...	...	549	9	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	
...	...	4	...	1	5	...	90	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
11	6	49	26	...	75	...	147	3	2	
2	12	1	39	1	41	...	203	3	2	
1	1	23	25	...	48	...	214	1	1	
1	14	...	32	3	35	...	173	2	2	
4	2	9	2	...	11	...	51	...	...	
...	1	12	20	...	32	3	183	4	2	
2	...	19	18	1	38	...	57	...	...	
...	...	4	3	...	7	...	44	...	...	
...	6	30	15	...	45	...	76	...	...	
...	...	16	5	...	21	...	113	...	...	
2	...	1	...	1	2	...	11	...	...	
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	
45	64	173	207	7	387	4	2,046	25	11	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1933 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5 −6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	2	...	2	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	1	1	...	2	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	5	29	...	34	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	...	6	...	6	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	...	...	1	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	1	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	6	4	...	10	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	17	79	...	96	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	172	417	3	586	18
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	8	21	...	29	1
		Total ...	211	560	3	768	20
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	151	356	5	502	2
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	12	29	...	41	6
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	46	125	...	171	2
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	31	90	...	121	16
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	9	...	12	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	16	99	...	115	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	15	229	...	244	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	239	786	3	1,022	11
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	17	22	...	39	6
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	176	797	3	970	27
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	49	122	2	169	7
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	8	...	12	1
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	64	178	...	242	2
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	46	190	1	235	20
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	36	205	...	241	1
		Total ...	905	3,245	14	4,136	103

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	18	3	...	21	1	...	22	...	...	...	2	1
...	3	3	...	...	3	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	1	3	...	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
5	20	56	1	13	70	12	7	82	...	...	...	3	...
192	174	152	25	24	204	225	45	429	...	1	6	24	98
5	5	17	...	1	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	1
212	213	250	33	39	325	243	54	568	...	1	6	32	100
58	141	130	58	103	301	2	...	303	1	4	...	9	6
6	12	14	...	3	17	2	...	19	...	...	...	1	2
23	51	80	10	5	95	4	...	99	...	...	...	1	11
33	16	37	9	8	54	7	2	61	...	2	...	5	4
3	3	1	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
16	11	39	4	45	88	8	5	96	...	...	...	...	2
36	26	172	4	3	179	33	28	212	3	...	...	1	...
357	211	340	48	51	442	278	89	720	2	2	247	18	63
6	5	9	5	8	22	5	2	27	...	...	...	1	1
405	187	272	42	35	352	242	72	594	...	2	274	4	81
45	46	46	11	12	71	79	16	150	...	2	1	2	10
4	5	2	...	...	2	12	3	14	...	...	...	...	...
58	40	123	14	5	142	38	20	180	...	...	...	11	13
57	34	100	16	8	125	136	41	261	...	...	1	3	18
62	55	108	8	7	123	27	14	150	...	...	12	3	1
1,169	843	1,473	229	301	2,017	873	292	2,890	6	12	535	59	212

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	106	157	1	262	13
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	130	517	13	634	93
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	77	388	6	459	14
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	24	90	3	111	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	864	4,800	52	5,612	157
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	...	...	3	...
		Total ...	1,204	5,952	75	7,081	282
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	31	188	6	213	14
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	42	246	1	287	1
		Total ...	73	434	7	500	15
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft {of cattle	127	583	12	698	25
		{ordinary	835	6,350	729	6,456	194
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	127	482	9	600	17
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	86	296	...	382	5
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	99	398	4	493	7
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	83	333	26	390	6
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	4	16	1	19	...
		Total ...	1,361	8,458	781	9,088	254
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	3,754	18,649	880	21,523	674

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
14	60	71	20	84	176	11	...	187	...	...	...	4	5
125	87	135	23	168	338	58	16	396	1	3	...	15	32
85	65	33	28	232	299	42	11	341	1	1	1	4	7
42	17	26	5	15	50	42	16	92	...	...	1	4	4
441	742	1,144	140	2,984	4,320	289	73	4,609	2	2	120	17	61
...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
707	973	1,410	215	3,484	5,184	444	116	5,628	4	6	122	44	109
101	47	38	5	7	56	397	60	453	...	1	59	1	5
86	43	144	6	7	158	35	21	193	...	...	36	2	10
187	90	182	11	14	214	432	81	646	...	1	95	3	15
108	96	351	31	83	477	32	10	509	2	2	...	7	5
743	756	2,729	172	1,848	5,478	836	486	6,314	3	11	1	37	62
106	125	252	18	81	360	381	82	741	...	1	1	19	2
43	44	261	17	7	285	82	70	367	1	4	...	7	8
114	98	207	11	56	278	487	71	765	...	5	45	4	6
172	61	97	24	30	177	1,713	300	1,890	...	...	98	6	15
7	4	4	3	1	9	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	1
1,293	1,179	3,901	276	2,106	7,064	3,537	1,019	10,601	6	23	145	80	100
3,568	3,298	7,216	764	5,944	14,804	5,529	1,562	20,333	16	48	903	218	536

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	10	...	16	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	24	150	...	174	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	468	7,417	1	7,874	2
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	205	835	...	1,090	2
		Total ...	693	8,462	1	9,154	4
		Grand Total ...	*4,447	27,111	881	30,677	678

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement. Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1932—4,114 cases.

Northern Range .... +170 { +190 undetected cases of previous years retaken during the year. −20 cases belonging to the Rewakantha Agency excluded. +170

Southern Range ... +163 +163 undetected cases of previous years retaken during the year.

Total ... +333 cases.

i.e. 4,447 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
3	1	8	...	4	12	16	5	28	...	...	...	...	1
40	23	100	4	7	111	28	15	139	...	...	2	3	8
125	585	6,973	91	95	7,160	4,484	4,028	11,644	...	3	1	56	10
84	87	735	29	151	915	210	179	1,125	2	...	...	45	...
252	696	7,816	124	257	8,198	4,738	4,227	12,936	2	3	3	104	19
3,820	3,994	15,032	888	6,201	23,002	10,257	5,769	38,269	18	46	906	332	555

A, Part I, for 1932 :—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1933 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	2	...	...	2	2
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	6	4	...	...	6	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	9	43	3	...	39	24
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	.....	6	...	...	3	3
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	...	...	...	1	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	4	1	1	...	4	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	7	7	2	...	8	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	13	113	8	...	85	68
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,108	2,323	127	3	1,933	1,089
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	7	33	...	...	23	17
		Total ...	1,155	2,432	141	3	2,109	1,205
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	257	537	19	1	483	215
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	14	27	3	...	23	16
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	124	255	2	1	241	163
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	57	77	4	...	111	57
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	6	1	...	3	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	13	49	4	...	53	45
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	13	202	8	...	184	174
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	430	1,354	21	2	1,243	551
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	13	18	1	...	23	11

PART II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	8	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...
...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	2	33	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
849	2	1,121	1,545	261	1,007	5	...	137	37	220	...	...
6	...	15	36	14	17	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
904	4	1,188	1,600	285	1,028	6	...	140	37	237	...	...
268	9	276	4	...	1	6	...	9	...	38	3	...
7	9	14	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
78	2	106	5	1	...	1	...	23	...	2	...	...
54	1	18	9	3	5	1	...	...	...	8	...	1
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	5	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	20	33	24	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
692	7	460	657	176	424	5	...	53	413	53	...	...
12	...	6	13	1	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330, ...	Hurt	255	1,141	55	...	997	401
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	74	161	16	...	143	83
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	16	15	...	...	19	2
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	152	312	19	...	333	214
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	54	197	2	...	207	131
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	33	192	9	...	160	111
		Total ...	1,506	4,543	164	4	4,223	2,180
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	465	591	48	5	677	321
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	112	418	29	7	400	231
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	43	222	25	...	184	80
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	21	69	10	....	55	35
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	717	2,933	124	3	2,782	1,884
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	64	...	...	...	12	9
		Total ...	1,423	4,233	236	15	4,110	2,560

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognisable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
593	3	286	486	111	346	5	...	53	417	4	...	...
60	1	75	102	27	158	...	...	1	2	5	1	...
17	...	11	30	3	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	...	87	58	32	22	5	...	20	1	22	...	...
76	...	37	232	58	153	1	...	4	1	3	...	...
40	1	53	29	18	10	...	...	2	11	3	...	...
2,043	33	1,458	1,750	460	1,164	28	...	172	845	141	4	1
356	5	308	134	...	126	10	...	...	...	34	4	13
169	3	90	181	32	133	2	...	2	...	25	...	1
104	...	51	111	15	76	1	...	4	1	20	...	...
20	...	22	64	20	39	...	...	3	1	5	...	...
838	19	704	658	112	467	19	4	14	211	29	1	...
3	...	52	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,550	27	1,227	1,151	179	844	41	4	23	213	113	5	14

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	55	282	6	...	274	63
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	34	239	9	...	222	160
		Total ...	89	521	15	...	496	223
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle ...	153	537	18	...	676	531
		Theft { Ordinary ...	746	4,759	129	3	4,651	3,700
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	86	396	19	...	369	279
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	91	462	8	2	471	365
36	419, 420	Cheating	158	436	9	1	453	263
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	123	561	3	...	588	187
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3	30	...	...	25	10
		Total ...	1,360	7,231	181	6	7,233	5,356
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).	5,533	19,010	737	28	18,171	11,523

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
211	1	57	1,017	134	844	...	...	....	130	20	...	...
62	...	40	70	23	29	...	...	2	40	3	...	...
273	1	97	1,087	157	873	...	...	2	170	23	...	...
145	4	93	65	18	46	5	...	3	...	14	...	...
951	22	692	1,580	696	762	5	1	24	1	54	...	...
90	4	91	555	96	388	1	...	2	1	16	...	...
106	...	59	125	100	35	3	2	8	...	7	...	...
170	8	116	766	88	571	2	4	9	67	3	...	...
401	...	93	4,499	666	3,552	...	...	...	240	20	...	...
15	...	8	22	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,878	38	1,152	7,622	1,667	5,350	16	7	46	309	114	...	...
6,648	103	5,122	13,220	2,748	9,259	91	11	383	1,674	628	9	15

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	15	7	...	...	20	12
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	21	128	3	...	130	105
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	550	9,630	41	...	9,374	8,598
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	121	924	14	...	918	777
		Total ...	707	10,689	58	...	10,442	9,892
		Grand Total ...	*6,240	29,699	795	28	28,613	21,415

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1932 :—6,294 persons.

Northern Range ...	– 54 persons	– 5 persons erroneously shown last year and so omitted. – 58 persons belonging to the Rewakantha Agency excluded. + 9 persons, difference not explained.
Southern Range ...	Nil.	
Total ...	– 54 persons.	

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
8	...	1	55	9	37	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	...	12	45	17	23	...	...	4	3	4	...	...
376	2	721	5,207	4,574	686	3	1	40	...	45	...	...
141	28	103	269	235	33	4	...	6	...	103	...	...
550	30	887	5,576	4,835	779	7	1	51	3	152	...	...
7,198	133	5,959	18,796	7,683	10,038	98	12	434	1,577	760	9	21

A, Part II, for 1932:—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1933 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	54	379	433	11
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	.....	17	17	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	47	236	283	2
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	10	20	30	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	71	73	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	29	30	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	35	688	723	4
		Total ...	149	1,440	1,589	22

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	67	265	45	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4	6	5	.....	.....	2	
8	63	148	62	.....	.....	.....	
4	7	7	10	.....	.....	.....	
.....	8	37	27	.....	.....	.....	
4	9	14	3	.....	.....	.....	
5	70	600	44	.....	.....	.....	
66	228	1,077	196	.....	.....	2	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	4	4	1
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	1	1	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	2	2	.....
		Total ...	.....	7	7	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	9	62	71	16
		Total ...	9	62	71	16
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	1	26	27	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	95	2,048	2,143	349
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	58	58	4
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	924	11,612	12,536	1,268
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,020	13,744	14,764	1,621
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	26	196	222	38
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	45	340	385	56
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	238	2,443	2,681	284
		Total ...	309	2,979	3,288	378
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	2	2	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	3	3	2
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	174	1,157	1,331	175
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	41	270	311	41

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	29	11	12	.....	.....	.....	
3	29	11	12	.....	.....	.....	
3	20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
880	652	130	132	.....	.....	1	
.....	40	7	7	.....	.....	.....	
5,211	3,826	1,120	1,110	2	.....	5	1 Transferred.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6,094	4,538	1,259	1,251	2	.....	6	1 Transferred.
56	86	18	24	.....	.....	1	
100	141	42	46	.....	.....	.....	
1,107	852	193	245	.....	.....	.....	
1,263	1,079	253	315	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
471	451	76	153	4	.....	.....	
70	117	31	52	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	267	3,623	3,890	595
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	23	580	603	5
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	52	637	689	252
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	1	32	33	3
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	23	102	125	19
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	67	365	432	33
		Total ..	648	6,771	7,419	1,125
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		4,169	76,196	80,365	285
		Total ...	4,169	76,196	80,365	285
		Grand Total ...	*6,304	101,199	107,503	3,448

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for

Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1932	...	5,976	cases.
Northern Range	...	+354	cases—difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	−26	Do. do.
Total	...	+328	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,525	1,143	329	298	.....	.....	.....	
29	64	489	16	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	57	330	47	.....	.....	.....	
11	7	7	5	.....	.....	.....	
20	30	35	21	.....	.....	.....	
124	147	77	51	.....	.....	.....	
2,254	2,016	1,375	649	4	.....	.....	
4,913	4,301	67,905	2,960	.....	.....	4	1 Abated.
4,913	4,301	67,905	2,960	.....	.....	4	1 Abated.
14,594	12,194	71,882	5,383	6	.....	13	1 Transferred. 1 Abated.

1932, and column 4 of this statement :—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1933 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	104	528	29
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	18	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	58	282	31
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	10	45	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	61	23
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	104	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	140	2,005	280
		Total ...	315	3,043	364
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	6	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	1	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	2	...
		Total ...	.....	9	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	17	150	...
		Total ...	17	150	...

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS			
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Transferred.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	15
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	658	16	174	347	62·30	88	32	...	...	1
.....	19	1	4	9	47·37	5	...	...	...	
6	365	...	112	166	53·04	82	5	...	...	
4	51	...	13	18	40·00	20	...	...	...	
.....	86	...	23	51	60·71	11	1	...	...	
.....	105	...	26	18	17·31	60	1	...	...	
5	2,420	32	268	1,874	82·01	222	23	...	...	1
18	3,704	49	620	2,483	72·88	488	62	...	...	2
.....	6	...	5	1	16·25	...	...	...	...	
.....	1	...	...	1	100·00	...	...	...	...	
.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
.....	9	...	6	2	22·22	...	1	...	...	
3	164	15	101	15	10·00	33	...	...	...	
3	164	15	101	15	10·00	33	...	...	...	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	18	127	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	228	4,071	27
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	111	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,348	27,969	186
18	374	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	2,594	32,298	213
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418	Cheating ...	52	303	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	52	438	10
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	730	6,372	20
		Total ...	834	7,113	30
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion ...	.....	15	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	1	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	504	2,490	16
25	500 to 502	Defamation ...	149	748	12
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	793	6,952	14
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	27	670	26
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	160	1,499	28
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	53	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	121	390	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	72	379	...
		Total ...	1,826	13,197	96
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,657	32,550	2,085
		Total ...	4,657	32,550	2,085
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*10,243	138,360	2,788

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	10,042	Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Northern Range	+ 282	persons—Difference not explained.
Southern Range	− 81	Do. do.
Total ..	+ 201	persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Transferrd.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14(*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
... ...	145	27	32	5	3·94	23	58	...	...	
26	4,300	636	2,240	345	8·42	288	791	...	...	
.....	111	56	46	2	1·80	7	...	...	...	
161	20,362	3,746	14,924	2,412	8·56	3,213	6,060	...	...	7
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
187	34,918	4,465	17,242	2,764	8·50	3,531	6,909	...	...	7
3	352	33	185	20	6·60	64	70	...	...	
2	498	70	225	55	12·28	59	89	3	...	
13	7,109	1,404	3,153	419	6·55	851	1,282	...	...	
18	7,959	1,507	3,563	494	6·92	974	1,441	3	...	
.....	15	...	7	2	13·33	6	...	...	...	
.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
7	3,003	226	1,315	119	4·34	434	906	...	...	3
3	906	105	298	92	12·11	285	128	...	...	
38	7,721	962	3,532	580	8·33	826	1,820	...	...	2
3	720	1	149	531	76·29	34	5	...	...	
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1,686	528	206	622	41·13	330	94	...	...	
7	46	13	14	12	3·77	12	5	...	...	
.....	511	75	135	150	38·46	95	56	...	...	
.....	451	81	174	79	20·84	53	64	...	...	
59	15,060	1,989	5,830	2,183	16·42	1,974	3,079	...	...	5
331	88,961	856	8,498	73,626	86·99	3,201	2,693	...	...	87
331	88,961	856	8,498	73,626	86·99	3,201	2,693	...	...	87
616	150,775	8,881	35,840	81,567	67·79	10,201	14,185	3	...	101

—Part II, for the year 1932 and column 4 of this Statement :—
of Statement B—Part II for 1932.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways, for the year 1933.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2,953	1,496	50·06	4,34,432	93,099	25·48
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	225	...	15,638	34,029	...
(*c*) Other thefts	5,118	3,130	61·15	2,62,004	94,775	45·40
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	105	51	48·57	44,162	8,396	17·11
(*b*) Other Robbery	255	123	48·23	30,930	7,092	28·30
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	229	156	68·12	30,444	13,183	52·18
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	51	19	37·25	11,598	1,643	25·19
Total ...	8,711	5,200	59·69	8,29,208	2,52,217	37·88
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	5	2	40	952	270	28·36
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	32	16	50	3,781	1,106	29·25
Total ...	37	18	48·64	4,733	1,376	29·07

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 82,810	Rs. 50,330	59·64

(2) Rs. 17,825 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 45,006 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1933 in 638 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1933 is Rs. 95,757.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1933 in 1,527 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 3,28,093.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1933 in 944 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 75,612.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	4	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	1	4	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	2	2
	5. Surat	...	1	..	...	2	3
	6. Thana	...	1	...	2	2	2
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	2	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	2	2	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	...	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	2	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	...	1	3	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	2	5
	Total N. R. ...	...	12	2	8	30	34
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	2	1	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	...	2	2	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	1	2	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	3	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	2	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	3	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	1	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	1	4	6
	Total S. R. ...	...	10	5	7	24	36

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1933.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	4	262	...	5	1,071	...	25	1,411
11	...	101	...	...	390	...	...	507
27	...	210	...	...	752	...	...	998
11	...	110	...	...	472	...	...	598
15	...	140	...	2	596	...	8	767
20	...	184	...	...	509	...	...	720
13	1	114	...	...	312	...	...	445
25	1	164	...	...	616	...	...	813
32	...	215	...	...	702	...	...	957
21	...	163	...	...	551	...	...	741
34	1	227	...	...	841	...	...	1,111
18	2	149	...	...	396	...	...	573
259	9	2,039	...	7	7,208	...	33	9,641
40	18	381	...	1	1,149	...	6	1,607
30	...	201	...	...	687	...	...	926
24	2	188	...	...	751	...	...	974
26	1	155	...	...	573	...	...	764
22	...	166	...	...	537	...	...	731
35	...	197	...	...	769	...	...	1,010
15	...	144	...	...	407	...	...	572
13	...	101	...	...	347	...	...	467
14	...	132	...	...	437	...	...	583
24	11	177	...	...	586	...	...	810
243	32	1,842	...	1	6,243	...	6	8,449

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,846
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,468
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,620
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,608
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,422
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	154
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,611
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,401
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,882
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,348
	Total N. R. ...	...	...	...	37,314 Sqr. miles 1,348 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,332
	14. Satara	...	...	...	5,053
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,569
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,612
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,710
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,166
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,989
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total S. R. ...	...	...	...	39,983 Sqr. miles 1,876 Ry. miles.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	396,784	20	11	2·71	708	2,611	1·85
334,170	68,806	9	11	2·89	659	646	1·27
741,660	149,135	17	13	1·69	743	1,467	1·47
464,526	54,758	8	18	2·69	760	1,061	1·77
693,613	98,936	10	9	2·15	904	1,166	1·52
836,625	119,001	16	25	4·76	1,161	1,498	2·08
179,524	70,327	6	7	0·32	403	674	1·51
988,906	98,660	17	15	8·13	1,215	1,057	1·36
1,206,035	168,864	25	20	4·75	1,260	1,733	1·63
771,794	76,856	14	22	8·63	1,041	902	1·21
1,000,048	156,408	29	20	5·28	900	1,752	1·57
.....	.....	11	12	...	.....	795	1·38
8,205,969	1,467,525	183	183	4·10 Sq. miles 2·35 Railway miles	851	15,362	1·59
1,169,798	256,003	23	33	3·06	727	2,439	1·51
1,179,712	112,306	20	17	5·30	1,274	957	1·33
877,520	135,632	16	15	4·67	900	1,862	1·90
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	6·03	1,409	984	1·29
869,220	101,194	16	22	7·80	1,189	896	1·22
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4·55	1,091	1,446	1·43
417,835	36,377	12	16	6·89	730	461	0·81
628,721	45,353	10	14	4·64	1,346	589	1·26
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6·78	2,216	431	0·73
.....	.....	13	22	...	.....	1,266	1·55
8,624,711	1,085,866	165	184	5·23 Sq. miles 2·31 Railway miles	1,030	11,321	1·34

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	3	...	11
	27. Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik.	...	1	5	3	2	4
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	4	3	5	6	2	15
	Grand Total ...	*4	*25	*12	*21	56	85
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total, Temporary and additional Police.	...	...	...	...	...	3

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 62 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides Gujerat States Agency, 1 in Aden, 17 on leave, deputation, etc., and 5 permanent vacancies strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, *viz.*,

†There has been a net decrease of 191 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of the text of the Report (Para. 32, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	49
2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	23
25	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	76
527	41	3,897	...	8	13,451	...	39	†18,166
...	...	55	...	...	219	...	...	275
...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	15
1	...	26	...	...	139	...	...	166
1	...	20	...	...	100	...	...	121
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
...	...	4	...	...	13	...	...	17
...	...	17	...	...	65	...	...	83
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
3	...	133	...	...	555	...	...	694

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

these, there are 18 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 4 in Western India States and among Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police, which make up the total sanctioned 112 for the Bombay Presidency as a whole.

and below the rank of Inspectors, and men over that of last year. The decrease is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total Administrative Officers ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	93,99,766	3,057	*94,02,823	77,197 sq. miles 3,224 Ry. miles
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...
	Total temporary and additional Police.	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1933-34 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,37,598 Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and Sinhast fair

D—concluded.

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,830,670	2,543,391	347	367	4·59 sq. miles 2·33 Rly. miles	926	26,683	1·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of scriptory staff but is inclusive of Rs. 2,72,032 on account of the cost of Additional in Nasik District.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
(including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	45	1,363	41	1,351	93	1,019	39
	2. Broach	15	491	17	481	32	218	14
	3. Kaira	34	962	32	949	87	734	28
	4. Panch Mahals	15	582	19	559	68	279	15
	5. Surat	20	746	20	719	42	430	20
	6. Thana	24	693	20	683	62	616	24
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	18	426	13	420	23	95	12
	8. Ahmednager	30	780	25	766	42	874	27
	9. East Khandesh	38	917	34	913	70	436	35
	10. West Khandesh	25	714	23	694	65	375	24
	11. Nasik	41	1,068	35	1,046	54	479	36
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	27	545	25	532	...	170	25
	Total N. R. ...	332	9,287	304	9,113	638	5,725	299
Southern Range.	13. Poona	66	1,537	57	1,522	95	634	57
	14. Satara	35	883	30	870	62	372	35
	15. Sholapur	32	939	29	928	47	516	26
	16. Belgaum	33	728	28	726	51	352	30
	17. Bijapur	27	703	25	682	42	340	25
	18. Dharwar	41	966	37	958	62	407	37
	19. Kanara	20	551	19	544	32	377	20
	20. Kolaba	18	448	12	436	32	240	17
	21. Ratnagiri	18	569	14	559	32	308	19
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	45	763	39	718	...	150	42
	Total S. R. ...	335	8,092	290	7,943	455	3,696	308

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1933.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	5	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	29	8	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
...	3	1	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	18	5	199	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 8 years' service.	Of 8 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	644	41	780	89	180	303
	2. Broach	...	233	17	375	43	52	108
	3. Kaira	...	467	33	429	47	66	202
	4. Panch Mahals	...	316	19	267	79	52	167
	5. Surat	...	283	20	440	62	136	249
	6. Thana	...	283	20	483	55	66	242
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	182	13	364	15	50	146
	8. Ahmednagar	...	208	25	636	35	80	244
	9. East Khandesh	...	191	34	643	44	66	176
	10. West Khandesh	...	332	23	508	15	55	148
	11. Nasik	...	445	35	912	64	96	191
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	251	25	484	66	72	197
	Total N. R. ...	...	3,854	304	6,321	614	971	2,373
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1,062	57	997	102	177	455
	14. Satara	...	280	30	681	50	90	214
	15. Sholapur	...	423	29	628	84	142	328
	16. Belgaum	...	302	28	581	35	42	189
	17. Bijapur	...	207	25	553	42	94	159
	18. Dharwar	...	213	37	730	54	73	300
	19. Kanara	...	330	19	406	33	34	113
	20. Kolaba	...	151	12	281	9	41	149
	21. Ratnagiri	...	179	14	461	25	47	116
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	...	448	39	702	19	81	345
	Total S. R. ...	...	3,590	290	6,020	433	831	2,368

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			Number of vacancies.
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
170	481	38	16	3	15	...	14	36·41	·09	1·00	16
51	123	22	10	6	12	1	3	55·6	1·25	·60	8
142	283	31	5	1	7	...	6	41·36	·13	·61	15
93	57	53	11	6	3	...	2	44·44	·70	·34	19
87	50	39	16	3	16	...	4	42·14	·83	·56	27
92	48	20	6	1	5	1	5	136·95	·34	·78	14
141	72	13	2	2	1	...	6	17·59	1·40	1·42	11
150	257	23	2	2	...	...	7	25·75	·72	·87	19
79	381	27	...	6	4	...	9	41·87	1·05	·98	8
82	394	24	1	1	...	...	3	25·07	2·95	·43	22
161	371	18	5	3	2	...	4	61·99	·17	·04	28
23	30	37	22	1	13	1	6	87·22	1·27	·54	16
1,271	2,497	345	96	35	78	3	69	...	...	...	202
250	139	60	12	3	24	...	16	23·97	·33	1·01	24
188	146	29	4	2	...	...	4	13·15	·03	·44	23
105	90	30	5	1	18	...	6	159·47	·43	·62	14
103	202	22	...	...	1	...	3	87·46	·23	·41	7
91	175	36	2	3	3	...	4	23·70	·57	·56	23
207	184	24	1	2	14	2	12	182·10	·49	1·2	12
98	128	34	1	...	2	...	3	353·66	·97	·53	8
81	55	13	2	...	...	...	3	187·95	·52	·67	18
88	179	18	4	1	2	...	3	119·14	·32	·53	14
44	53	25	4	4	2	1	6	89·90	1·88	·78	51
1,255	1,351	291	35	16	66	3	60	...	...	...	194

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	10	31	8	...	...	34
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	8	6	8	6	2	118	18
	Total Administrative Officers ...	42	16	39	14	2	118	52
	Grand Total ...	709	17,395	633	17,070	1,095	9,539	659

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	47	13	394	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	35	31	8	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	8	6	...	...	...
	Total Administrative Officers ...	...	35	39	14	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	7,479	633	12,355	1,047	1,792	4,741

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

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on 01 February, 2020

E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
2,526	3,848	637	131	51	144	6	129	...	...	...	401

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and constables should be shown as men.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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